

FREEPORT Debate
1929 Celebration

DRAWER

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DEBATES

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The Lincoln-Douglas Debates 1858

Freeport Debate
1929 Celebration

Excerpts from newspapers and other
sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, July 15, at 9 a. m.
This story has been prepared by the Lincoln-Douglas Society of
Freeport, Ill., for release on the above date.

(Special)

Freeport, Ill., July 15 --- The scene of seventy-one years ago -- August 27, 1858 -- when more than 15,000 men, women and children of northern Illinois came here on foot, by wagon and train, to hear Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas debate the slavery issue, will be appropriately revived on August 27. On that date a statue of "Lincoln the Debater" will be unveiled at the entrance to Taylor Park, not far from where the memorable debate occurred. Of the seven cities where the historic Lincoln-Douglas debates were staged, Freeport will be the first to commemorate the event by the unveiling of a statue of Mr. Lincoln, as he appeared at the time. The different joint debate spots were marked several years ago by tablets.

The new Lincoln statue is the gift to Freeport by W. T. Rawleigh, a citizen and business man who has long been interested in Lincoln's ideals. It is of heroic mould and has been sculptured

by Leonard Crunelle, Chicago. Several months have been spent on its designing. Official announcement of the gift was made by the Lincoln-Douglas Society of Freeport today, with a statement that an unveiling program will be held on the anniversary date August 27. Prominent Lincoln scholars; national and state officials will be invited to participate in the ceremonies.

"We are making an effort to have in attendance as the guests of the city, every person still living, who heard the debate," declared L. A. Fulwider, a member of the executive committee of the organization, principal of the public schools and a recognized Lincoln scholar. "Present records indicate there are several, but we are in hopes of hearing from many others."

Among the seven joint debate cities Freeport has unique distinction. It was the second of the series staged through Illinois in the senatorial campaign of 1858. During this debate Lincoln propounded his now famous question that has become known in history as the "Freeport doctrine." Although the United States Supreme Court had just held in the Dred Scott case that slavery might enter the new territories without restrictions, Lincoln forced Douglas to renounce the theory and declare that slavery could be excluded in any territory by "unfriendly legislation."

While Douglas' reply to this question quieted the opposition to him in some parts of Illinois, the answer resulted as Lincoln predicted, in disrupting the Democratic party two years later. The South denounced Douglas as an "apostate" and his theory as "heresy". It split the Democratic Party and blasted Douglas' ambitions to become president. Historians attribute the sagacious move of Lincoln in this debate as paving his own way to election as president in 1860.

A complete program is being arranged which will recall the ante bellum events of more than seventy years ago. The old Brewster house, where Lincoln and Douglas held conferences with their friends during the morning of the debate, is still used as a hotel and will become a center of interest. Lincoln's room is still pointed out. Two squares from the hotel is the tablet and scene of the grove now a residential section where President Roosevelt in 1903 dedicated a marker on the spot of the debate.

While details of arrangements have not yet been completed by the Lincoln-Douglas Society, it is the hope of the organization to recapture the atmosphere of 1858, with music, speeches and exhibits.

Announcement is made by the sculptor that the statue will be delivered in Freeport in ample time for the unveiling. It is planned to hold the exercises in Taylor Park, where there will be plenty of room for the thousands who are expected to attend the unveiling exercises.

LINCOLN-DOUGLAS SOCIETY BEGINS ACTIVE WORK

HOPES FOR STRONG ORGANIZATION IN INTEREST OF FREEPORT

Active work was begun today by the officers of the Lincoln-Douglas society to enlarge its membership and to make known its objects and purposes. As this society has undertaken to conduct the arrangements for the celebration of the Lincoln-Douglas debate and the unveiling of the Crunella statue of Lincoln Aug. 27, it is hoped by the committee to have a large and representative society of the city and county by that time. There are a considerable number of similar societies in Illinois and other states and as Freeport is one of the historic points in the life of Lincoln and of the nation, it is felt there should be a like society to preserve and foster this historical distinction and thus advance the interests of the city and county in general. An increasingly large number of tourists are annually visiting Freeport as a Lincoln city and these could be served and aided through the medium of such a society.

The local committee on membership consists of D. L. Breed, chairman, L. L. Munn, A. C. Emrich, A. J. Stukenberg, Mrs. C. F. Stocking, Kenneth Knowlton, J. F. Reardon, J. R. Jackson, George Baldwin, Lena, and J. Howard Swanzey, Ridott.

Blanks for membership will be found in this issue of the Journal-Standard and the committee hopes citizens generally will avail themselves of them.

FREEPORT ILL. STANDARD
FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1929.

WHO HEARD THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES, 1858?

FREEPORT LINCOLN-DOUGLAS SOCIETY DESIRES TO LEARN OF SURVIVORS

WILL BE HONOR GUESTS
AT STATUE UNVEILING

To Be Invited to Ceremonies Planned for Tuesday, Aug. 27th, in Freeport

How many survivors are there in this city or vicinity who heard the Lincoln-Douglas debate in Freeport, August 27, 1858? This question becomes one of timely interest in connection with the forthcoming unveiling of the statue of Lincoln at Taylor park, Freeport, Aug. 27, the gift to this city by one of Freeport's prominent citizens and businessmen. The Lincoln-Douglas Society of Freeport, which is sponsoring the arrangements for the unveiling would like very much to learn of any survivors who heard the historic Freeport debate between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas or who attended any of the seven debates between Lincoln and Douglas. Recent inquiry by a farm paper regarding surviving men who voted for Lincoln in 1860 brought out an unexpected number. They were chiefly among civil war veterans remaining.

Many Living Who Heard Debate

As the Lincoln-Douglas debates were only a little more than two years before the civil war it is probable that a considerable number remain of those who attended one or more of the debates as children even though they may not recall much clear as to those meetings.

The Lincoln-Douglas Society would be pleased to learn of any such survivors, whether in Freeport or elsewhere in Illinois, or in other

the members of the society to issue special invitations to the unveiling ceremonies at Taylor park to those who attended any of the debates. They will be honored as honored guests of the occasion if they are present. The society would likewise be interested in hearing from descendants of people who heard any of the debates. Local newspapers are requested to obtain interviews with them. Information may be sent to the Lincoln-Douglas Society, Freeport, or to this newspaper.

FREEPORT ILL. STANDARD
THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1929.

LINCOLN-DOUGLAS SOCIETY OPENS HEADQUARTERS

TO MAINTAIN OFFICE AT 9 N. STATE AVE., OPPOSITE BREWSTER HOTEL

ALBERT O. BARTON, FORMER
NEWSPAPERMAN, IN CHARGE

Will Assist Committees in Arranging for Lincoln Statue Unveiling August 27

The Lincoln-Douglas Society of Freeport, which is sponsoring the ceremonies in connection with the unveiling of the statue of Abraham Lincoln to be presented to the City of Freeport by W. T. Rawleigh, Tuesday, Aug. 27, has opened headquarters at 9 North State Street, opposite the side entrance of the historic Brewster House. It was at the Brewster House, which was just completed that year, that Lincoln stayed at the time of his joint debate with Stephen A. Douglas in Freeport, Aug. 27, 1858, and where he and Douglas had a conference as to the details of the debate. It is one of the interesting places frequently visited by Lincoln students.

The society has also secured the services of Albert O. Barton of Madison, Wis., who will temporarily be in charge of the headquarters and assist in the details leading up to the unveiling ceremonies in August. Mr. Barton is a former newspaper and farm journal editor and has had much experience in publicity and campaign work. He has also given much attention to historical studies and during the World War was in charge of the county war history work for Wisconsin under direction of the State Historical society of that state.

Mr. Barton will assist the society and the local committees on arrangements for the unveiling ceremonies which are expected to bring a record crowd to Freeport, August 27. Distinguished historians and public officials are expected to come as guests of the Society and a Lincoln-Douglas exhibit will be arranged as a feature of the occasion. Members of the society and of the local committee in charge are invited to call at the headquarters where information and assistance in their work will be cheerfully given.

FREEPORT ILL. STANDARD
TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1929.

(Release for WEEKLY PAPERS (July 24) - THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS SOCIETY,
9 North State Street, Freeport, Ill.

How many survivors are there in this city or vicinity who heard any of the Lincoln-Douglas debates in 1858? This question becomes one of timely interest in connection with the forthcoming unveiling of the statue of Lincoln at Taylor Park, Freeport, August 27, the gift to that city by Hon. W.T. Rawleigh, one of Freeport's prominent citizens and business men. The Lincoln-Douglas Society of Freeport, which is sponsoring the arrangements for the unveiling would like very much to learn of any survivors who heard the historic Freeport debate between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas or who attended any of the seven debates between Lincoln and Douglas. Recent inquiry by a farm paper regarding surviving men who voted for Lincoln in 1860 brought out an unexpected number. They were chiefly among Civil War veterans remaining. As the Lincoln-Douglas debates were only a little more than two years before the civil war it is probable that a considerable number remain of those who attended one or more of the debates as children even though they may not recall much else as to these meetings.

The Lincoln-Douglas Society would be pleased to learn of any such survivors, whether in this city or elsewhere in Illinois, or in other states. It is the purpose of the Society to issue special invitations to the unveiling ceremonies at Taylor Park to those who attended any of the debates. They will be among the honored guests of the occasion if they are present. The Society would, likewise, be interested in hearing from descendants of people who heard any of the debates. Local newspapers are requested to obtain interviews with them. Information may be sent to the Lincoln-Douglas Society, Freeport or to this newspaper.

"This government
cannot endure per-
manently half slave
and half free"



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

THE
Lincoln-Douglas
SOCIETY
OF FREEPORT, ILLINOIS

OFFICE—9 N. STATE AVENUE
FREEPORT, ILLINOIS



STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS

1924
"I am not for the
dissolution of the
Union under any
circumstances"

As one who attended one of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, you are again cordially invited to attend the unveiling of the Lincoln statue at Freeport, Aug. 27th. On your arrival you are requested to make yourself known and to call at the headquarters of the Lincoln-Douglas Society, 9 North State Street, or at the stand at Taylor Park to register and receive a badge. You will also find reserved seats for the ceremony at Taylor Park.

Yours very truly,

THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS SOCIETY

Executive Secretary

LIGHTS ON THE FREEPORT DEBATE OF 1858

The original Lincoln-Douglas debate in Freeport, August 27, 1858, which will be recalled at the Lincoln statue unveiling at Freeport, August 27, has been described over and over again by historians and writers, yet many phases and incidents of it that are of great local interest have not been related or described by them.

The main features of the debate are well known. It was held Friday afternoon, Aug. 27th, and was the second of the seven joint debates between Lincoln and Douglas on the slavery question. It drew an immense crowd to Freeport and both Lincoln and Douglas were wildly received. Both held receptions at the Brewster House where Lincoln stopped. At the debate in Coddard's grove, two blocks away, Lincoln spoke first. It was a sad day for Douglas as Lincoln forced him to take a stand which split the Democratic party and defeated it in 1860.

Many minor incidents of the day, however, have only come to light recently. Thus it is not generally stated that there was any singing at the debate, yet a boy who was there left a record years afterwards saying one F. Lombard sang very effectively at the meeting. The local newspapers gave scant notices of the debate, although later printing the speeches in full. They were extremely partisan. Sparks in his history of the debates quotes much from newspapers of the time, but appears to have overlooked the Freeport papers. In the basement of the Freeport City Library repose files of these newspapers and they reveal much of interest. The Freeport Journal was the Republican paper and the Freeport Bulletin the democratic organ. As Lincoln and Douglas were opposing candidates for United States Senator these papers naturally "played up" their own candidate and cause and belittled the other.

July 8, 1858, the Freeport Bulletin (W.T. Giles and J.R. Scroggs, editors) contained the following resolution:

"The republicans at their late state convention June (June 15) resolved in favor of Mr. Lincoln as their candidate for the United States Senate. This man, it appears from the record, opposed our army during the war with Mexico. He voted against appropriations to carry on the war and sustain our army, and for this attempt to sacrifice the honor of our country he is to be rewarded with one of the highest offices within the gift of the people of Illinois, if bolters and republicans can do it. Let it not be said that Illinois will send a traitor to the United States Senate).

(Freeport debate)

When Lincoln made his proposition to Douglas, July 24, 1858, for a series of joint debates and Douglas accepted, it was proposed by Douglas that the first debate be held at Freeport. However, it later became more convenient to hold the first one at Ottawa. In a sense this was fortunate for Freeport as the Freeport debate was destined to become the most significant of all. At Ottawa Lincoln had hardly struck his gait; his voice was shrill, and he had not as yet

brought out his famous question that was to split the Democratic party and made him president. This was destined for Freeport.

(The Freeport Weekly Bulletin of August 26, contained the following items:)

DISCUSSION AT FREEPORT

Mr. Lincoln having accepted the proposition of Senator Douglas, these gentlemen will both speak in this city on Friday, the 27th of August, according to the arrangement made between the parties, Mr. Lincoln will open the discussion in a speech of one hour; Mr. Douglas will follow in a speech of one hour and a half; Mr. Lincoln will reply for half an hour.

The discussion will be held in Goddard's Grove, adjoining the city on the North. The speaking will commence precisely at two o'clock P.M. James Mitchell, Esq. dem., and T.J. Turner, Esq., Repub., have been appointed moderators, with power to choose a third.

TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION

Louis Ausendore will supply every one with torches, who wishes to join in the procession to receive Douglas, at this place, on Thursday evening. Let all be at the Railroad Depot at 8 o'clock, precisely, when everything will be in order for forming a procession. Let the Champion of popular sovereignty receive a grand and hearty reception at the hands of the Democracy of Freeport and vicinity.

PORTRAITS OF HON. S. A. DOUGLAS

A supply of Brainard's celebrated lithographic portraits of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas will be at the Bulletin Office during tomorrow, (Friday), where copies can be had on application. This is acknowledged to the best likeness ever taken of our distinguished Senator.

FREEPORT BULLETIN * THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1858

THE DISCUSSION ON FRIDAY LAST

The discussion in this city on last Friday, between Messrs. Douglas and Lincoln, drew together an immense concourse of people, numbering, we think, about ten thousand, though some put the number as high as fifteen thousand. The weather was cloudy and cold, and in consequence of the high wind which prevailed a part of the time, many were prevented from hearing the speakers.

Mr. Lincoln had the opening speech, and consumed his time in vain attempts to extricate himself from the unpleasant position in which Judge Douglas' arguments had placed him at Ottawa, and some evasive answers to the questions the Judge had there put to him. As in other days, when he was engaged in furnishing aid and comfort to the enemies of his country, he was persistent in his calls for the particular "spot" at which certain resolutions had been adopted, as though that would relieve him or his party of any responsibility in the premises. His answers to the questions which Mr. Douglas had propounded took him clear off the Republican platform, as understood in this locality. He reiterated the stale and ridiculous charge that

Judge Douglas, in his introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, was party to a conspiracy to make slavery national. Taken as a whole, his speech was made up of lame and impotent conclusions, and came very far short of the expectations of his friends. Judged by the effect of his effort on Friday last, we think the Democratic party would be greatly benefitted to have Mr. Lincoln make a speech here each week between this time and the election.

Of Judge Douglas' speech we would not speak in detail, as we will lay it, together with that of Mr. Lincoln, before our readers next week. Suffice it to say, that it was a masterly effort, and carried conviction to the minds of the thousands who listened to him. We heard more than one Republican acknowledge that, much as they admired Mr. Lincoln, he was no match for the "Little Giant". His answers to the questions propounded by Lincoln were bold, direct, and so distinct as to admit of no doubt in the minds of honest men. We trust every man will read the speeches made on this occasion. If they will do so candidly we have no fear of the result.

Expecting the unmanly demonstrations made by some Republicans, (whose partisan feelings were stronger than their sense of good manners;) while Judge Douglas was speaking, the utmost decorum was manifested throughout the discussion.

In its account of the debate the Freeport Journal, Republican, said in part:-

"Mr. Douglas reached the city Thursday evening, and was met at the station by his friends, and made a brief reception speech at the Brewster House."

On Friday morning at ten o'clock, Mr. Lincoln arrived on an extra train from the south and was welcomed at the train by an immense assemblage of Republicans. He was saluted by the firing of cannons, and escorted by a large procession, headed by a band of music with banners to the Brewster House, where a speech of welcome was made by Hon. T.J. Turner, to which Mr. Lincoln briefly responded in a happy style. All the way along the route of the procession he was received with the most unbounded enthusiasm. Cheer after cheer, for the man of the people, the champion of free labor rending the air. It was plainly evident, that a very large majority of the multitude present had no sympathy with the party that endorses Dred Scott or with their unprincipled leader. Then Joe Daviess, Carroll, Winnibego, and Ogle counties were all represented by enthusiastic Republicans bearing banners with appropriating inscriptions and evincing an enthusiasm and zeal which bode token auspicious results.

A little before 2 o'clock the speakers were escorted to the Speakers stand. Arrangements had been made by the Douglasites to escort their champion over in a splendid carriage drawn by white horses. The Republicans chose a more appropriate conveyance for old Abe, he being a man of the people, and not an aristocrat of the people and they chartered a regular old fashioned Pennsylvania wagon to which were attached 6 horses, all with the old 'strap' harness, and the driver riding one of the wheel horses. Abe was seated in the wagon with about a dozen good solid, and abolition farmers, the bone

and sinew of the land, and they were greeted with hearty applause and cheers as they proceeded along."

"Douglas concluded that the white horse arrangement would not be proper in such a truly democratic camp and backed out of it."

24 Abraham Lincoln

WITH skillful heraldry a monument to Abraham Lincoln, "The Debater," was unveiled at Freeport, Illinois, last week. It was a noble sculpture by Leonard Crunelle, gift of Mr. W. T. Rawleigh to his home city. It commemorates a famous Lincoln-Douglas debate held in that city, of which it was the seventy-first anniversary.

As reported, the ceremonies were impressive. There was not lacking the customary devotional references to "The Emancipator." Yet many have looked wise, and some have hazarded a titter at the expense of this impressive spectacle.

Mr. Rawleigh, a wealthy manufacturer of patent medicines, has long been known as devoted to the insurgent movement within the republican party. Senator George W. Norris, Nebraska, the principal speaker, is the recognized leader of this faction. The meeting was presided over by Phil La Follette, whose father may be regarded as author of the movement in its first cogent form. The affair created an impression of a sort of appropriation of the martyr of our civil war by a minor political group. Reporters have said one could not be certain who was being commemorated.

Naturally, all citizens who have in them pride of country feel that they share in that great good which is the Lincoln heritage. They feel that an appropriate tribute to his memory might well have ignored partisan lines. Perhaps they would say that an historian rather than a politician could better have delivered the eulogy. No doubt they resent the implications created by the affair that were Abraham Lincoln alive today he would be part and parcel of the insurgent movement whose leaders feel his mantle on their shoulders.

No one can speak for Abraham Lincoln today nor can he speak for himself. But the habit of arrogating his virtues to themselves is not a special fault of any group or party. In fact, it is rather a common practice, against which the dead are defenseless. And perhaps Abraham Lincoln's shoulders are broad enough to bear it if all Americans, from diverse creeds and viewpoints, seek to embody in him, as of his mind and heart, the virtues which they believe are their very own. Really, that is a great tribute, even though in his egotism man sometimes "greet the embarrassed gods." That all of us hold Abraham Lincoln in reverence is enough, and the behavior with which we react to that reverence is of small consequence.

Undoubtedly the thing to remember is that Mr. Rawleigh has given to Freeport what bids fair to become an historic statue of Abraham Lincoln.

LINCOLN CAME BACK AT DOUGLAS IN FREEPORT

MILLER SAYS ABE
WANTED TO PAY HIM
IN OWN COIN

MORE SURVIVORS TO ATTEND THE UNVEILING

Mr. Stiteley Tells of How Load of
Farm Boys Came to Town
In 1858

What was the genesis of Lincoln's famous question to Douglas at the Freeport debate which was to prove the undoing of Douglas and of the democratic party for a quarter of a century? Clinton Miller, 75, Freeport, who attended the debate as a boy, says Lincoln was simply coming back at Douglas. At the Ottawa debate, he says, Douglas had sprung some questions on Lincoln and as Lincoln was unprepared for them he thought he would come back at Douglas in the same way at Freeport.

Mr. Miller was in the crowd with his father at the debate, but being only four years old he doesn't remember much of the occasion, yet has become one of the local authorities on it since. He seems to remember that Douglas wore white pants and one correspondent of the time said Douglas had on light trousers. Miller is not inclined to think Lincoln was shabbily dressed. He had a nice black coat, he says.

He relates one incident not generally recorded. He says while Lincoln was receiving friends at the Brewster, a local character named Wad Robey, who was about Lincoln's size, was made to stand up beside Lincoln to see which was the taller, and homelier. "Of course, Lincoln was only an ordinary citizen then," says Miller, "so his friends could make more free with him. Lincoln though was very solemn while at Freeport, except when chatting with friends."

Miller says Douglas stayed at the home of Postmaster Brawley on Galena street, four blocks north of the present soldiers' monument. The house is now gone and the Brawleys later moved to Chicago.

Came a Month too Soon

One survivor who attended the original Lincoln-Douglas debate in 1858, F. P. Cross, of Rockford, was so interested in the coming celebration that he came here a month ahead of time. Under the impression that the unveiling exercises were to be held on July 27 instead of Aug. 27, he came to Freeport, Saturday, July 27, to find no celebration was in progress. However, he said he would come again in August.

Mr. Cross said that as a boy he attended the debate with his father and has occasion to remember it very well as after the debate Lincoln shook hands with him. His father sat near the front and being an ardent Lincoln man he applauded vigorously every time Lincoln made a telling point. After the debate was over Lincoln came down and said he wanted to shake hands with the man who had applauded him so heartily and after doing so also shook hands with the boy.

Another Survivor Coming

Another old survivor who expects to be present, at the unveiling is Winfield Scott Stiteley, of Mt. Carroll. In a letter of recent date he writes:

"I see you and other parties of Freeport are contemplating to have the great honor of unveiling Lincoln's statue which I consider is a great honor to any man or laddie that was in Freeport on August 27, 1858, and had the privilege of seeing as great a man as Abraham Lincoln proved himself, in the future to the U. S. A. Riding around the streets of Freeport on a lumber wagon with a board for a seat, I was one of the boys that had the honor of seeing him ride in the lumber wagon. It seemed to be that the expression that Douglas had on his face sitting beside so great a man as Lincoln, proved to be, showed that he felt highly honored.

"I expect to be one of the boys that will be there on August 27th.

"I will relate how I happened to be there on Aug. 27, 1858. I lived with my uncle and aunt at Chambers Grove, Lena township, Carroll County, Illinois. There were five lumber wagons started from my Uncle's place. I got in the wagon of my uncle, and squatted in front on the hay. He didn't notice me until got to the Barger's springs where Shannon stands now, and watered the horses. We were too far along to be sent back so I stayed in and saw the show that day. The next place that we stopped was at Yellow Creek. There the man that drove the teams put flags on the horses heads and started for Freeport. The first stop was at the Pennsylvania Hotel, after that I was busy watching the sights. The wagons were driven by the owners as follows: No. 1, Daniel Eversoll, No. 2, David Good; No. 3, John Ketterman, No. 4 Dan Herb; No. 5, Mr. Heilman."

NEW LINCOLN MONUMENT.

(By United Press)

Freeport, Ill., August 7—Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska will be the chief speaker at the unveiling of a statue of Abraham Lincoln here August 27 on the 71st anniversary of the Lincoln-Douglas debates.

The statue is the work of Leonard Crunelle, a Chicago sculptor, who also will speak at the dedication ceremonies. W. T. Raleigh, of Freeport, donated the statue to the city and will have a prominent part in the exercises.

Other speakers will be John A. Swanson, state's attorney of Chicago; Dr. H. J. Burgstahler, president of Cornell college, Mount Vernon, Ia.; and Dr. John Wesley Hill, chancellor of Lincoln memorial university.

PONTIAC ILL LEADER
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1929.

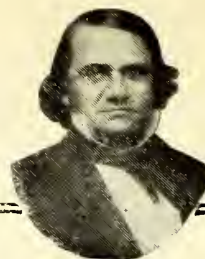
"This government
cannot endure per-
manently half slave
and half free"



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

THE
Lincoln-Douglas
SOCIETY
FREEPORT, ILLINOIS

OFFICE - ~~121 1/2 S. LIBERTY AVENUE~~
FREEPORT, ILLINOIS



STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS

"I am not for the
dissolution of the
Union under any
circumstances"

9 North State Street

August 9, 1929.

Rev. David F. Nelson,
Virginia, Ill.

Dear Dr. Nelson:

On the 27th of this month the Lincoln-Douglas Society of Freeport will appropriately observe the 71st anniversary of the debate between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas which was held in this city on August 27, 1858.

An outstanding feature of this observance will be the unveiling of a bronze statue of "Lincoln the Debater," the work of Leonard Crunelle, of the Taft Studios, Chicago and donated by Hon. W.T. Rawleigh of Freeport.

In connection with this unveiling we plan to have an exhibit of Lincoln relics, which will be open to the public for two or three days. We understand that you have a rather remarkable collection of Lincoln lore, and are wondering if you would kindly loan them, or any part of them that you desire to us for this exhibit in order to help make it a success. Our exhibit is to be held in the new fire-proof Masonic Temple, and will be guarded day and night to insure the safety of it. We are to have loans from the collections of Mr. Oakleaf of Moline, Mr. Fay of the Lincoln tomb, The State Historical Society of Ill., and many others from various parts of the country, and it bids fair to be the most comprehensive exhibit of Lincoln relics in recent years. We understand you arranged an exhibit at Beardstown two weeks ago, and would appreciate your loaning those items for our collection. If you care to have us call for your collection, or any part of it, we would be very glad to do so, if you will kindly stipulate the most convenient time for us, or should you prefer you may bring them with you as other have indicated doing.

We wish at this time to extend a personal invitation to you to attend the ceremonies, and we are also enclosing formal invitation and program.

We shall await further advices from you relative to loaning your Lincoln relics, and again assuring you of our desire to have you present at the ceremonies, we are

Yours very truly
THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS SOCIETY

J. R. Jackson
President

RELEASED BY LINCOLN- DOUGLAS SOCIETY, 9 No. State Street, Freeport, Ill. August 14, 1929.

A great era in American history, the tense period just preceding the civil war, will be colorfully recalled at Freeport, Aug. 27, when a new statue of Abraham Lincoln will take its place among the hundreds of like memorials of the emancipator. It will be the first statue to represent Lincoln as the debater and will likewise be the first statue unveiled at any of the seven places where Lincoln and Douglas met in joint debate and made Illinois the battle ground of the nation on the slavery issue.

In observance of the seventy-first anniversary of the famous Lincoln-Douglas debate in Freeport, Aug. 27, 1858, a statue of Abraham Lincoln, the debater, will be unveiled at Taylor Park, Freeport, Aug. 27 this year, with notable ceremonies. It is the work of Leonard Crunelle, noted Chicago sculptor of the Taft studios and is presented to the city of Freeport by Hon. W. T. Rawleigh, a prominent manufacturer and public spirited citizen. It is a beautiful statue of heroic size and represents Lincoln in the full vigor of his manhood, keen and alert, before the cares and responsibilities of the presidency had saddened and sobered his countenance and spirit.

The chief oration of the day will be given by United States Senator George W. Norris, Nebraska. Other speakers at the unveiling will be Leonard Crunelle, sculptor; W. T. Rawleigh, donor of the statue; John Wesley Hill, Chancellor of the Lincoln Memorial

University; Judge John A. Swanson of the Circuit Court, Chicago and Dr. H. J. Burgstahler, President of Cornell College, Mr. Vernon, Ia.

For months Freeport has been making elaborate preparations for this event, which will be the most notable historical celebration in the middle-west this year. Interesting among the visitors will be nearly a hundred persons who as young people heard the historic debate in 1858 and who will be honored guests of the occasion. These representatives will come from practically every state in the Mississippi Valley. Prominent among these will be M. P. Rindlaub, Platteville, Wis., well known editor of a half-century, who not only heard the Freeport debate, but also attended the Republican National Convention at Chicago, when Lincoln was first nominated for President in 1860.

One of the most unique and complete exhibits of Lincoln-Douglas mementoes and pioneer relics of the period will also be on display in the Masonic Temple and is expected to prove of great interest. A costume dance of the period will also be given in connection with this exhibit. Nearly every public and private collection of Lincoln's in the middle-west has been drawn upon for this exhibit, which is expected to be unusually complete.

The Freeport debate is recognized by historians as a turning point in American history. It was here that Lincoln forced Douglas to take a stand on the issue of slavery which split the Democratic party as a national organization in 1860 resulting in two national conventions and the consequent election of Lincoln as the first Republican president. The statue will stand but a short distance from the boulder marking the site of the debate of 1858 and which was dedicated by President Roosevelt in 1903.

Among the seven joint debate cities Freeport has unique

distinction. It was the second of the series staged through Illinois in the senatorial campaign of 1858. During this debate Lincoln propounded his now famous question that has become known in history as the "Freeport doctrine". Although the United States Supreme Court has just held in the Dred Scott Case that slavery might enter the new territories without restriction, Lincoln forced Douglas to renounce the theory and declare that slavery could be excluded in any territory by "unfriendly legislation".

While Douglas' reply to this question quieted the opposition to him in some parts of Illinois, the answer resulted as Lincoln predicted, in disrupting the Democratic party two years later. The South denounced Douglas as an "apostate" and his theory as "heresy". It split the Democratic Party and blasted Douglas' ambitions to become president. Historians attribute the sagacious move of Lincoln in this debate as paving the way to his own election as President in 1860.

Reduced rates will be given on all railroads within 170 miles of Freeport.

Virginia Editor
In High Praise of
Statue Purposes

Regrets Distance Will Prevent Him From
Going to the Unveiling
Exercises

Links E mancipator's Name
With That of LaFollette.

Editor of Mississippi Valley Historical Review
Commends Purposed of
Celebration.

L I N C O L N L O R E

No. 19

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

August 19, 1929

Lincoln Lore

Bulletin of the
LINCOLN HISTORICAL RESEARCH
FOUNDATION

Louis A. Warren - - Editor

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THE FREEPORT DEBATE

This number of Lincoln Lore is published in honor of the Lincoln-Douglas debate anniversary which will be celebrated at Freeport, Illinois, August twenty-seventh. On this occasion an heroic bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln will be presented to the city of Freeport by one of its leading citizens, W. T. Rawleigh.

One of the objectives of the group sponsoring the dedicatory program, as announced in a bulletin is "to recapture the atmosphere of 1858." The subject matter of this broadside is compiled with this idea in view. As many readers of Lincoln Lore will be in attendance at the exercises, it is hoped that the incidents recalled by these columns will assist them in carrying with them to Freeport the atmosphere of this epochal debate.

WEATHER

During the early morning it was chilly, cloudy, and lowering. Changeable winds and occasional sunshine continued throughout the forenoon. At noon the weather settled dismally cold and damp and so continued throughout the day. It did not rain, however.

ARRIVALS

Douglas arrived in Freeport Thursday evening and, according to one press report, "was met by a vast multitude of persons . . . a grand salute was fired . . . thousands of persons flocked from the hotels and all parts of the city . . . a procession was formed and with not less than one thousand torches, music, the cheers of the people, and the thunders of the cannon, Judge Douglas was escorted to the Brewster House." Commenting on this report, another correspondent said, "A gun squad fired off their piece some half a dozen times, because they were paid for so doing. . . . The greatest number of persons did not exceed eight hundred to one thousand at any time that night. . . . The 'procession,' counting loafers and boys, did not number two hundred and fifty persons, and of that number by actual count, only seventy-four carried torches."

"Lincoln arrived on an extra train from the south and was welcomed at the depot by an immense assemblage of Republicans. He was saluted by the firing of cannons and escorted by a large procession headed by a band of music, with banners, to the Brew-

ster House. All the way along the route of procession he was received with unbounded enthusiasm." The foregoing is the reaction of one reporter whose observations differed somewhat from this correspondent's account of Lincoln's reception: "Lincoln arrived in town this morning and his political friends all around have paraded their strength, having at that the benefit of all the delegations, Democrat and Abolition, that came in. Their cannon did as good service as did that for Douglas, it was likely the same piece, but they could not come the torches, nor could they make the cheers which the Black Republicans so much covet, rise above the yell of a defeated pack of 'living dogs.' The only flag they had among them had lost its color—it looked as though it had been of a variety trailed in the dust."

RECEPTION

The Brewster House, at the time of the debate, had been completed just recently, and both candidates were taken to this hostility upon their arrival. The fact that it still stands in Freeport will contribute, more than any other one thing, to the atmosphere of 1858. Here both Lincoln and Douglas were received by the reception committees of the two parties. Lincoln was formally received into Freeport by Hon. Thomas J. Turner, who delivered an address of welcome. Mr. Lincoln made a brief response. Here also Lincoln and Douglas were called upon to greet the arriving delegations, who demanded their appearance.

DELEGATIONS

Of the many groups which came to Freeport in a body, four deserve special mention. The Carroll County delegation brought a band with them and their banner announced "Carroll County for Abraham Lincoln." They arrived as early as nine o'clock. By ten o'clock the special trains began to come in. The one on which Mr. Lincoln traveled, including the delegates from Amboy, Dixon, and Polo, consisted of twelve crowded cars. The Galena special contained eight cars, but the train of sixteen cars transporting over a thousand persons eclipsed them all. It contained the delegation from Rockford, Marengo, and Belvidere.

ATTENDANCE

The local population attending the debate, which was approximately the total population of the town, has been set at 7,000. The number of visitors has been placed at 8,000, which would give a conservative estimate of the total attendance of 15,000. This is said to have been a third larger than the number attending the Ottawa debate. In the morning "the masses blocked up every avenue of approach to anywhere."

PRELIMINARIES

Some of Lincoln's followers learned that Douglas was to be escorted to the place of speaking in a splendid carriage, whereupon they secured an old fashioned conestoga wagon drawn by a team of six horses, the driver riding on one of the wheel horses. Lincoln and some of the substantial farmers occupied this wagon, which met with the approval of the masses. Douglas decided to walk to the appointed place rather than ride in the aristocratic vehicle which had been provided.

PROGRAM

The debate at Freeport, held in Goddard's grove, was the second of the seven scheduled debates. The Hon. Thomas J. Turner introduced Lincoln and Col. James Mitchell presented Douglas to the audience. The debate began at two o'clock. Lincoln spoke first for one hour; Douglas replied to him for one hour and a half, and Lincoln concluded with a rejoinder of half an hour's duration.

DEPORTMENT

The representatives of the press made much over the alleged platform deportment of each of the two candidates while the other was speaking. Lincoln is represented as being very uneasy; "He could not sit still, nor would his limbs sustain him while standing. He was shivering, quaking, trembling and his agony during the last fifteen minutes of Judge Douglas' speech was positively painful to the crowd who witnessed his behavior." On the other hand, according to one press dispatch, "During the whole of Mr. Lincoln's opening speech at the discussion on Friday last, Mr. Douglas sat near him smoking a cigar and puffing out its fumes for the benefit of the speaker and the ladies who were so unfortunate as to be in the immediate vicinity of this 'Shortboy Senator'."

MEMORIALS

At the corner of North State Avenue and East Douglas Street is a bronze tablet on a slab of stone bearing the following inscriptions: "Within this block was held the second joint debate in the senatorial contest between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas August 27, 1858—I am not for the dissolution of the Union under any circumstances." Douglas—"This government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free." Lincoln—Erected by the Freeport Woman's Club 1902—Dedicated by President Roosevelt June 3, 1903."

At the entrance of Taylor Park, not far from where the memorable debate occurred, there will be unveiled at the forthcoming celebration the heroic bronze Lincoln by Leonard Crunelle. It is the first statue of Lincoln to be erected in any of the seven cities where his debates with Douglas were held.

Mo. Harold

EVERYONE IS URGED TO PERMIT USE OF ARTICLES

Items of Pioneer Days of County are
Also Desired by
Committee

The exhibit of Lincoln relics, which will be held in the ball room of the Masonic temple on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week as a feature of the event prepared by the Lincoln-Douglas society to commemorate the famous "Freeport debate" and as a fitting adjunct to the unveiling of the Crunelle statue of Lincoln, bids fair to be both extensive and representative. For several weeks the members of the exhibit committee have been in communication with owners of Lincoln collections and have secured many of them personally, with results that are highly gratifying. Such prominent collectors as J. B. Oakleaf, of Moline, James Rosenthal and Judge Henry Horner, of Chicago, Edward Jacob, of Peoria, A. H. Griffith, of Fisk, Wis., and many others of note are co-operating generously and are sending their entire collections or portions of them for the local display. In addition, there will be a unique exhibition of oil portraits of Black Hawk and his sons and chieftains by John H. Hauberg of Rock Island, and displays of letters, documents, portraits and objects associated with Lincoln and Douglas from the Illinois State Historical society and the Lincoln memorial at the tomb in Springfield, from the Wisconsin Historical society, and many other sources. A beautiful Paisley shawl, once owned by Mrs. Lincoln, will be on display, as well as a rail cut by Lincoln, pens used by Lincoln in signing important documents, original ambrotypes of Lincoln, joke books from which he took many of his stories, an original bill of the play at the Ford theater on the night of the assassination, biographies of Lincoln in a dozen different languages, campaign documents and posters of the sixties, cartoons from the *London Punch* reviling him during his campaigns, as well as hundreds of other items of historical importance and educational value that give an insight into the character and career of the great emancipator.

It is the desire of the exhibit committee to extend this exhibit to include objects and items of interest pertaining not only to Lincoln's time but also to the pioneer days of Stephenson county and Freeport. To this end, the entire community is solicited to make this part of the display extensive and representative, and all persons who possess items appropriate to such an exhibit are requested to communicate with the chairman of the exhibit committee, Charles F. Stocking, Main 1916 or 2322, and make arrangements for the collection of same. These items should be placed early, as the exhibit will be opened to the public next Monday. Documents, photographs, letters, uniforms, arms, etc., relating to the early days of this city and county will be appropriate material for display and will add greatly to the interest of the event.

In addition to the exhibit of materials, any person who possesses costumes of the civil war period or earlier are urged to appear in them and assist in the exercises during the evenings of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in the ball room of the temple. Arrangements are being made for old-time dances and social events in which those appearing in costume will take part.

Journal & Herald
Freeport Ill.
8-12-29

FREEPORT TO RECALL LINCOLN DEBATE THERE

A great era in American history, the tense period just preceding the civil war, will be colorfully recalled at Freeport on Tuesday, August 27, when a new statue of Abraham Lincoln will take its place among the hundreds of like memorials of the emancipator. It will be the first statue to represent Lincoln as the debater and will likewise be the first statue unveiled at any of the seven places where Lincoln and Douglas met in joint debate and made Illinois the battle ground of the nation on the slavery issue.

It is the work of Leonard Crunelle, noted Chicago sculptor of the Taft studios and is presented to the city of Freeport by Hon. W. T. Rawleigh, a prominent manufacturer and public spirited citizen. It is a beautiful statue of heroic size and represents Lincoln in the full vigor of his manhood, keen and alert, before the cares and responsibilities of the presidency had saddened and sobered his countenance and spirit.

For months Freeport has been making elaborate preparations for this event, which will be the most notable historical celebration in the middle-west this year. Interesting among the visitors will be nearly a hundred persons who as young people heard the historic debate in 1858 and who will be honored guests of the occasion. These representatives will come from practically every state in the Mississippi Valley. Prominent among these will be M. P. Rindlaub, Platteville, Wis., well known editor of a half-century, who not only heard the Freeport debate, but also attended the Republican National Convention at Chicago, when Lincoln was first nominated for President in 1860.

The Freeport debate is recognized by historians as a turning point in American history. It was here that Lincoln forced Douglas to take a stand on the issue of slavery which in two national conventions and the consequent election of Lincoln as the

first Republican President. The statue will stand but a short distance from the boulder marking the site of the debate of 1858 and which was dedicated by President Roosevelt in 1903. It split the Democratic party as a national organization in 1860, resulting

GLEN ELLYN ILL NEWS (wkly)
FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1929.

Beloiters Will Attend Lincoln Statue Unveiling

R. M. TELFER HEARD ONE ADDRESS AT RACINE AS A YOUTH

The unveiling of a statue of Abraham Lincoln at Freeport, Ill., tomorrow on the 71st anniversary of the Lincoln-Douglas debate there, is expected to draw hundreds of persons to that city for the historic affair. R. M. Telfer, White avenue, and wife, will motor there tomorrow to be present at 10:30 o'clock at the reception of persons who heard one of the debates, and representatives of Lincoln clubs. Mr. Telfer heard Lincoln speak at Racine when a boy. Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Gorham are among other Beloiters who will be present.

Reception To Old Lincolmites

The reception to Lincolmites will be held at Taylor park, where the unveiling will take place at 2 o'clock preceded by a picnic lunch and a drill by the American Legion Drum and Bugle corps. Speakers of the afternoon are headed by the Hon. George W. Norris, U. S. senator from Nebraska; Hon. John A. Swanson, state's attorney of Cook county; Dr. John Wesley Hill, chancellor Lincoln Memorial University and Dr. H. J. Burgstahler, president Cornell college.

Curtain Seven Decades Lifted

The curtain of seven decades and one year will be lifted tomorrow when the statue of Lincoln as he appeared in his debate at Freeport with Douglas will be unveiled. State's rights and slavery were the questions of the debate. Time and her historians have placed this Illinois city beside Plymouth Rock, Independence hall, Philadelphia, and Washington chapel at Valley Forge. For the prophetic words spoken then by the country lawyer, Abraham Lincoln led up to the emancipation proclamation freeing 4,000,000 slaves and the rebirth of a united nation. "Here was sounded the keynote of a struggle," declared President Theodore Roosevelt, as he stood on Freeport's soil in 1903, "which, after convulsing the nation, made it united and free".

The affair tomorrow is under the auspices of the Lincoln-Douglas club, which is organized to perpetuate the name of Lincoln in every way possible. A three days' public exhibit of Lincoln relics will be on display Tuesday to Thursday inclusive at the Masonic Temple.

News
Beloit Wis.
8-26-29

NORRIS AT FREEPORT.

Some officious committee at Freeport, Ill., engaged Senator George Norris of Nebraska to deliver the principal speech in the exercises which dedicated a monument to Abraham Lincoln in that city Tuesday. This was the anniversary of the second debate between Lincoln and Douglas.

Norris was "there and over." After commending Lincoln for his work in abolishing slavery in this country he proceeded to develop the premise that the people of this country were more completely enslaved today than the Negroes of America were in the days preceding the proclamation of Lincoln which made them free.

"Wealth," he exclaimed, "when combined in immense quantities, is always a stumbling block in the advancement of civilization. Combinations and trusts formed for profit can bring in their wake a new kind of slavery."

There was much more of the same communistic stuff in the "address" of this Nebraska soviet. "When combinations of wealth control our politics and our political parties," he continued, "the common people are forgotten and the power of wealth looks only to the happiness, contentment and enrichment of those in control. When monopoly controls the policies of our great political parties, the slavery which Lincoln abolished shows itself along other lines and in other ways. It eventually controls government in all its branches." And so forth and so on to the end of the tirade.

In the judgment of Norris "the control of our government by special interests is the glaring obstacle standing in the way of a government, "of the people, by the people, for the people."

Leon Trotzky or some soviet direct from Russia could not have improved in the slightest degree upon the communistic doctrines of Senator Norris in his Galesburg condemnation of the present government and the present industrial status of this republic.

This man is mentally obsessed. His mind has lost its balance. It no longer, if it ever did, weighs and measures accurately. He says there were no millionaires in the days of Washington. Quite true, but there were sharp distinctions between people in the matter of wealth and power—just as these distinctions exist today. He thinks monopoly is a new status developed in recent years. In 1875 the people in the Third Iowa district became so "het up" about monopolies that they elected Lucian Ainsworth to congress on an anti-monopoly platform. Lucian had a mind obsessed on this subject. Norris is afflicted with the same ailment today. It is a common disease. Ben Butler and General Weaver had it bad in their later years. Both agreed that the people of this country were enslaved by a "money power."

The caliber of this man Norris is revealed the moment his record is investigated. In congress and elsewhere he is delivering himself of these obsessed notions about monopoly and slavery of the masses while one of the corporations he denounces is collecting 40 per cent interest from the dear people on a public highway bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs and he has never raised a hand or voice in protest. He is presumed to be representing the people of Omaha and Nebraska at Washington.

As a statesman this man is a cipher with the rim knocked off. He does not possess gumption enough to know that no man and no corporation can prosper permanently through an impoverishment of the people upon whose purchasing power all monied interests must rely for further enrichment. Today the industrial east is carefully weighing the buying power of the agricultural west. If that buying power is strong the east will prosper accordingly. If it is weak business in eastern industries will slow down in proportion.

ONE HUNDRED OLD TIMERS

When Freeport dedicated her statue to Lincoln the other day on the site of the second Lincoln-Douglas debate, there were nearly a hundred persons in the audience who had stood on that very spot in August, 1858, and heard the two famous debaters. Perhaps most of them were only children, but old enough to remember the events in later years.

"He knew Lincoln" is a remark heard less and less often now as the period during which the great emancipator lived and worked fades into the historic past. The people who can remember the nation's most outstanding figure of the nineteenth century are becoming fewer and fewer, and it will be only a short while until none will be left.

The gathering of oldtimers at Freeport is all the more remarkable when it is considered that seventy-one years have flown their course since that memorable debate. Those who have lived through those years have seen the nation grown from raw youth to rich maturity; in that period we have developed our vast natural resources, founded and grown many of our largest cities and taken our place as a world power of importance.

But in the progress which has come, we should not forget the rich historic heritage which is also the boon of every American. Now is the time to reap the harvests that are left. Those oldtimers who still live and whose memories are fresh should be encouraged to tell of the days of Lincoln and Douglas and recall for permanent record all the personal incidents they recall in what is rapidly becoming a most notable past period of our national life.

TAKE THE OLD TIME
FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1929.

Washington was the richest man in this country in his day. Norris figures that anybody today who has more wealth than Washington had is ipso facto a crook and a minion of the "sinister interests" combined into a conspiracy to enslave and impoverish the common people. Among the communistic nuts who now misrepresent constituencies at Washington this man Norris is entitled to first place.

Conparell,
Council Bluffs,
Iowa.
6-28-29



UNVEILING
at 71st Anniversary
LINCOLN-DOUGLAS
DEBATE

FREEPORT, ILLINOIS
AUGUST 27, 1929

COMMITTEES IN CHARGE

Program

L. A. Fulwider, *Chairman*
Edward Auman
G. F. Korf
G. X. Cannon
A. R. Dry
Mrs. F. H. Towslee
L. M. Swanzey
C. O. Shunk

Local Arrangements

Chas. Demeter, *Chairman*
M. B. Marvin
R. Knoble
W. J. Trevillian
Mayor George Edler
A. A. Haase
W. J. Neely

Exhibit

Charles F. Stocking, *Chairman*
Miss Mae Stewart
D. L. Breed
Mrs. C. F. Stocking

You are cordially invited
to attend the unveiling of

a statue of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

in Freeport, Illinois

August twenty-seventh
nineteen hundred twenty-nine

The Seventy-first Anniversary
of the Freeport Debate

The Lincoln-Douglas Society
Freeport, Illinois

THE STATUE IS BY LEONARD CRUNELLE AND IS PRESENTED TO
THE CITY OF FREEPORT BY HON. W. T. RAWLEIGH. BESIDES
AN INTERESTING PROGRAM, THERE IS BEING ARRANGED AN
UNUSUALLY INTERESTING EXHIBIT OF OBJECTS AND MEMEN-
TOS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST RELATIVE TO THE LIFE AND
WORKS OF LINCOLN

RESERVED SEAT

Admit

Mr Louis A. Warren

To Reserved Seat Section, Lincoln Statue Unveiling, Taylor Park,
Freeport, Ill., 2 p. m. August 27, 1929.

LINCOLN-DOUGLAS SOCIETY

Countersigned:

Thaury J. R. Jackson

President



STATUE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, FREEPORT, ILL.

FREEPORT'S LINCOLN

Unveiling at 71st Anniversary
LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE
Freeport, Ill., August 27, 1929

This little booklet is authorized and published by
The Lincoln-Douglas Society, Freeport, Ill.

TENTATIVE AND INCOMPLETE PROGRAM

Lincoln Exhibit August 26-27-28

Masonic Temple

9:00 A. M.

Band Concert

10:30 A. M.

Reception of persons who heard one
of the debates and representatives of
Lincoln Clubs—at Taylor Park

12:00 Noon

Picnic lunch at Taylor Park

1:00 P. M.

Drill by American Legion

Drum and Bugle Corps

2:00 P. M.

UNVEILING CEREMONIES

J. R. JACKSON

President, Lincoln-Douglas Society
Temporary Chairman

PHILIP F. LA FOLLETTE, *Chairman*

Invocation

REV. W. L. COLLIN

Presentation

HON. W. T. RAWLEIGH

My Conception of Lincoln

LEONARD CRUNELLE, *Sculptor*

Unveiling of Statue

—Addresses—

DR. H. J. BURGSTAHLER

President, Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia.

DR. JOHN WESLEY HILL

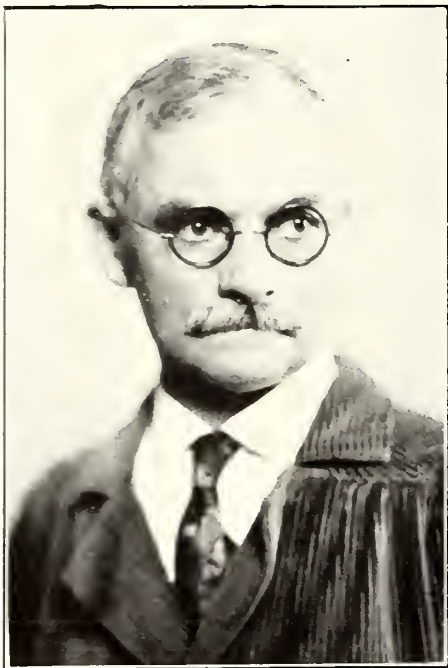
Chancellor, Lincoln Memorial University
(Author of Abraham Lincoln: Man of God)

HON. JOHN A. SWANSON

States Attorney, Cook County

HON. GEORGE W. NORRIS

United States Senator from Nebraska



LEONARD CRUNELLE

THE SCULPTOR

of the Lincoln Freeport Statue

LEONARD CRUNELLE, Sculptor of the Lincoln statue at Freeport, was born in Lens, Pas-de-Calais, France, on July 8, 1872. He has been a pupil of Lorado Taft and the Art Institute, Chicago, since 1901. His principal works are a statue of Gov. Richard Oglesby, Lincoln Park, Chicago; statue of Gov. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Ill. He is a member of the Society of Western Artists, Chicago Society of Artists and also of the famous Cliff Dwellers Society which was founded by Hamlin Garland, the distinguished author. His studio is located at 6016 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. Several months were spent by him in designing Freeport's Lincoln statue. Mr. Crunelle is regarded as one of the outstanding sculptors of America.

THE STATUE

By Leonard Crunelle, Chicago

Designer of the Statue of Lincoln the Debater

IN DESIGNING the statue of Lincoln the debater, the aim has been to recapture the Lincoln of the period of his joint debates with Douglas, before he became President and belonged to the nation, and while he was still one with the plain people of Illinois. The statue is unlike most statues of Lincoln in that it represents him in an earlier period of his life, in mid-manhood, before the cares and responsibilities of the presidency had sobered and saddened his spirit and his countenance. At the time of his debates with Douglas, Lincoln was the active and successful lawyer, eager, keen, shrewd, watchful of opportunities to win his case or baffle his opponent. The statue represents him at this time of his life, but not as the lawyer particularly. He has a more serious look, as if impressed with the importance of the great issue of the hour.

Lincoln is represented in the dress of the period and there is a suggestion of unrest in the form of the coat worn. The challenger of the great Douglas is about to speak. While the pose suggests action it is a natural one which will not tire the onlooker. It will not be artificial in design or setting but will fit in with the park and trees as a natural part of the general design. It is intended to portray Lincoln as he was at the time, the keen logician and debater, but a very human and natural being, sprung from the same stock as the people and neighbors all about him.



OBSERVE 71ST ANNIVERSARY OF LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE

FREEPORT, Ill., Aug. 27 (A.P.)—Freeport today observed the 71st anniversary of the historic second Lincoln-Douglas debate here by unveiling a bronze statue of the great emancipator on the spot where the debate took place.

Among the thousands who crowded Taylor park to witness the unveiling and listen to the speeches were nearly 100 who stood on the same spot Aug. 27, 1858, and heard the debate between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, then United States senator from Illinois.

They heard propounded Douglas' principle of popular sovereignty, holding that the state should determine whether slavery should exist within their borders. This principle won him the senatorship but cost him the presidency two years later.

The old timers were accorded a place of honor in the front rows of the outdoor amphitheatre erected for the unveiling ceremonies.

Sen. George W. Norris of Nebraska making the principal address, called upon the American people to follow the ideals of Lincoln for the solution of problems confronting the nation today.

He warned against the possibility of an economic slavery, which he de-

clared constitutes as real a menace now as the enslavement of negroes did at the time of the Lincoln debate.

He urged the taking of financial profit out of war and preparation for war; abolishment of the electoral college; public ownership of electric power, and a progressive inheritance tax to eliminate the amassing and combining of large fortunes.



W. T. RAWLEIGH

DONOR OF THE STATUE

WILLIAM THOMAS RAWLEIGH, the donor of the Freeport Lincoln Statue was born near Walldwick, Iowa County, Wisconsin, December 3, 1870—in that intensely patriotic period following the Civil War. He was brought up on the farm. While attending school he became deeply interested in history, particularly regarding the Civil War and he read many stories of Abraham Lincoln and Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Logan and Lee. During his spare time he sold "Deeds of Daring by Blue and Gray"—a book of narratives of the Civil War, which contained many stirring stories which fired his youthful imagination and helped create his deep interest in history.

Mr. Rawleigh came to Freeport in 1889 and in 1895 organized The W. T. Rawleigh Company. He has always been a busy business man but has also always taken a deep interest in public service. He served a term as alderman in 1906-7. In 1909 he was elected mayor. In 1910 he was elected member of the Illinois 47th General Assembly, where his friendship for the farmer and laborer and advocacy of forward-looking legislation was marked. In 1924 he was chairman of the La Follette-for President Committee and National Treasurer of the La Follette-Wheeler Joint National Committee.

He is a man of world-wide activities. Ever since boyhood he has been an admirer of the life and works of Abraham Lincoln (and later of Presidents Garfield, McKinley, Roosevelt, Grover Cleveland, Wilson, and of William J. Bryan, Robert Marion La Follette and of the business policies and principles of Henry Ford).

It was because of his desire to see Lincoln's ideals perpetuated for the generations to come that he gives "Lincoln the Debater" to Freeport to commemorate the famous debate of August 27, 1858.

Lincoln Still Lives With His Own People

By W. T. Rawleigh

AS WITH all great men who have passed into history, many myths, tales and legends have sprung up about Abraham Lincoln. They have almost made obscure his real character. Yet Abraham Lincoln was a plain man of the common people—one of them in heart and soul, in understanding, in honesty, in kindly sympathy with the lowly and suffering and with those who, like himself, dared to meet hardship and adversity in making their way in the world. He was great because he had a great mind, but more, because he had a great heart, a rugged honesty and high moral sense. He is one of the transparent characters of history, one always true to his own best self. Amid the stress and turmoil of his time, he was never swerved from the path of rectitude and clear-thinking, but held clear-eyed to the goal of his ideal.

His heart was ever with the people he had left behind, the plain people from whom he had himself sprung. In the hearts of these people he still lives, and it is to show our appreciation of this fact and because Freeport is one of the radiant, outstanding milestones in his career that this statue is being presented to this city.

It represents Lincoln as he appeared at the time of his great debates with Douglas, before anxieties, labors, cares and sorrows had furrowed and saddened his face. Here he appears in his ripened manhood entering with keen mind, eager soul and heart aflame upon the great cause of human freedom that was to give him immortality. This statue will be material evidence that he still lives in the hearts of his own people. It will be an inspiration to coming generations to cherish and be guided by the principles and ideals he followed. It will be a daily reminder of his rugged virtues and character, of his kindness and humanity, from which they will themselves derive strength to meet each new day and to live truer and finer lives.

Lincoln-Statue in Illinois eingeweiht

Sen. Morris warnt vor Sklaverei durch Monopolwirtschaft

Er führte aus, daß Lincoln mit seinen Ansichten heutzutage als Volscheiwiß gebrandmarkt werden würde, Christus infolge seiner Lehren nicht amerikanischer Bürger werden könnte. Die weiße Rasse sei bereits der Sklaverei verfallen.

Freeport, Ill., 27. Aug.

(A) — In Freeport, Ill., wurde Dienstag eine Statue Lincolns enthüllt, ein Geschenk W. T. Napoleons an diese Stadt. Die Lincoln in der ihm so charakteristischen Pose des Redners darstellt. Bundes Senator Morris war zum Redner ausgetreten. Er setzte sich im Verlaufe seiner Rede mit der jetzigen Art der Volkswirtschaft und der Gesellschaftsordnung auseinander, die er an Hand Lincolnischer Aeußerungen aufs schärfste verurteilte.

Morris sagte u. a., die Beherrschung unserer Regierung durch Sonderinteressen ist der offensichtlichste Hinderungsgrund einer Regierung des Volkes durch das Volk und für das Volk, für die Lincoln eingetreten ist. Wenn Lincoln jetzt körperlich hier wäre, wie er es hoffentlich dem Geiste nach sei, dann würde er der Führer im Freiheitskampf der Menschen seiner eigenen Rasse sein, wie er der Befreier der Menschen einer anderen Rasse war. Zweifellos würde man ihn als Volscheiwiß ansehen. Sollte Christus wieder zur Erde und nach America kommen und vielleicht hier darinnen einkommen, Bürger zu werden, so würde ihm dies sicherlich seiner Lehren wegen verweigert werden, in denen er für Frieden und Gerechtigkeit eintrat, und für die er den Kreuzestod erlitt. Es hat niemals eine größere Macht des zusammengeflochtenen Reichthums über die Regierung unseres Landes gegeben, als es heutzutage der Fall ist. Der Mensch, der gegen seinen Wunsch eine Arbeit verrichten muß, ist und bleibt ein Sklave, selbst wenn er ein Angehöriger der weißen Rasse ist. Wir haben nicht gezögert, die Verfas-

sung zu ändern, als die Zeit kam, um die Sklaverei, die auf der Farbe der Einzelwesen begründet war, abzuschaffen. Die Zeit ist nicht mehr fern, wo wir durch ein Amendement zur Verfassung die lebenslängliche Anstellung von Männern durch Parteieinfluß im Justizdienst werden abschaffen müssen. Der Geist Lincolns lebt noch immer fort und zwar in solchem Maße, daß er genügt, das Volk zu einer Abänderung unserer Grundgesetze zu führen, sodas unjreiwilliger Dienst abgeschafft wird, ohne Rücksicht auf die Bedingungen, auf denen er ruht.

Wenn Zusammenschluß des Reichthums ausschlaggebend für unsere Politik und unsere Parteien ist, muß das gemeine Volk bald vergessen sein, und die Macht der Wohlhabenden sorgt dann nur für die Glücklichkeit, Zufriedenheit und weitere Bereicherung derjenigen, welche die Macht in Händen haben. Der gewöhnliche Sterbliche hat nichts darüber zu bestimmen, wer Präsident sein soll. Die Erwählung eines unabhängigen Kandidaten zum Präsidenten unter unserem System ist nur in der Theorie möglich, vollkommen unmöglich in der Praxis.

Die Monopolwirtschaft würde mit Lincoln sicherlich in einem Punkte übereinstimmen — Regierung des Volkes —, aber nicht in den beiden andern Punkten. Sie tritt ein für eine Regierung des Volkes durch das Monopol für das Monopol.

Was hat es für einen Zweck, wenn wir die Ketten der Sklaverei dem Farbigen abnehmen und sie durch die Monopolwirtschaft Millionen unserer eigenen Rasse anlegen lassen.

Ich habe keine Angst, daß die Patrioten unserer Nation diesen Gefahren ebenso erfolgreich gegenüberzutreten werden, wie sie andern Gefahren begegnet sind.

Etwa fünfzehntausend Personen hatten sich zu der Feier in dem Orte eingefunden, in dem vor 71 Jahren Stephen A. Douglas und Lincoln ihre zweite Debatte abhielten. Am Morgen fand ein Empfang der Personen statt, die der damaligen Debatte beivohnten.

Heila

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
8-27-27

Statue by Leonard Crunelle
Personal gift of W. T. Hawley

"The Fate of the Nation Was Decided at Freeport That Day"

By Fred L. Holmes

(Author of "Pilgrimages to Lincoln Haunts")

THE CURTAIN of seven decades and one year will be lifted at Freeport, Illinois, on Tuesday, August 27, to reveal the bronze figure of the gaunt attorney, Abraham Lincoln, as he appeared to address a crowd of more than 15,000 people in a memorable debate with Stephen A. Douglas on the question of the day—state's rights and slavery.

Little did these two men dream of the full importance their political issue was to assume. Little did the people who gathered at Freeport on August 27, 1858, dream that the words spoken on that occasion were to foreshadow the fate of a nation through the centuries.

Freeport now marks a turning point in the career of Abraham Lincoln. It will stand through time as a milestone in the history of the American nation.

Freeport has taken its place

Freeport has taken its place among the hallowed spots where occurred a great event that has raised aloft the banner of freedom. Time and her historians have placed this Illinois city beside Plymouth Rock, along with Independence Hall in Philadelphia and the Washington Chapel at Valley Forge.

The words spoken so solemnly, so prophetically by the country lawyer, Abraham Lincoln at Freeport became the flush of a bloody dawn that marshalled in the emancipation proclamation to free 4,000,000 slaves, culminating in the surrender of Lee at Appomattox in 1865, where came the re-birth of a united nation.

"Here was sounded the keynote of a struggle," declared President Theodore Roosevelt, as he stood on Freeport's soil in 1903, "which after convulsing the nation, made it united and free."

Aside from the light that will be thrown on the lives of Lincoln and Douglas by speakers at the unveiling of an heroic statue to Abraham Lincoln, the gift of W. T. Rawleigh to the city of Freeport, the drama will turn back the pages of a mighty past.

Perhaps there will be assembled for the last time the thinned ranks of original hearers, whom the city has invited as its honored guests. Of the thousands who may gather no others will appreciate this anniversary so much. These venerable men and women "have come down to us from another generation" to recount the significant events, which only their dimming eyes can re-vision and only their own hesitating words can retell.

"They will picture the events"

Upon the broad canvas of their eventful and changing lives they will picture the events which led to the Lincoln-Douglas debates. For forty years before the Civil War, the slavery issue had been the predominant note in American politics. Sometimes the antagonism would slumber for a few years and then flare up unexpectedly, like a rocket in the night. Slavery was a thing tolerated but not condoned by the North. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 had prohibited slavery north of the Missouri line. But the annexation of Texas in 1845 and the Mexican War, foreboding the extension of slavery by the South, aroused deeper feelings of hostility throughout the North. Abolition societies sprang up. Church organizations in the South and border states became divided. Old political parties fell into disrepute and decay. New leaders and new parties came into existence.

Southern men talked openly and boldly of secession. There were times when it seemed that the nation would be split—slave states in the South and free states in the North. To avert this threatened crisis, Clay and Webster, Cass and Houston, joined in the compromise of 1850. It left the Missouri free line untouched; abolished the slave trade in the District of Columbia; but enacted a stringent fugitive slave law, which so exasperated the North as to plant afresh the seeds of contention.

"I never expect to see the slavery question opened again," declared Senator Douglas, a representative from Illinois in the United States Senate, when the compromise was passed. Yet it was Douglas who opened the whole troublesome issue four years later.

Following the rapid development of the Mississippi valley, settlers pushed back the frontier across the fertile prairies of the present states of Nebraska and Kansas. Rich lands beckoned the homeseeker. The Northern people insisted that these were free areas because they were north of the Missouri de-

The Freeport Memorial

At Freeport this afternoon there was unveiled a memorial to Abraham Lincoln for the reason that at Freeport, Lincoln began his deliberate offensive against the slave oligarchy that led him to the White House. The time and the occasion in 1858 was his debate with the "Little Giant," Stephen A. Douglas. It was here that Lincoln asked Douglas those questions which, while they failed to win the senatorship for Lincoln, placed Douglas in such an embarrassing position that he could not be elected president. He must either lose Illinois by his answers or the support of the south in a national contest. Douglas preferred to win Illinois and he lost the south.

The Lincoln statue unveiled today commemorates that event. In view of the fact that W. T. Rawleigh, who gives the statue, has been in politics only as an ardent supporter and financial backer of the elder La Follette, it was natural for him to emphasize the La Follette political phase and give the celebration a decided tinge of the Wisconsin factional color. The one inharmonious note of the event was the speech of the senator from Nebraska. Norris, who like others who dwell in a realm of "isms," tritely makes the claim that Lincoln, were he alive today, would be for this or that doctrine—the ones which are pets of Mr. Norris. Such an approach to a subject so fraught with possibilities, distorts the genuineness of the moment and turns it into a cheap political speech with trite and commonplace buncombe. What Lincoln would do, or what he would not do now, or what attitude he would take on any public question of this day is the merest conjecture. Nor can one say truly even though summoning his record to give proof, what Lincoln would say on any public question of today.

The Freeport event demanded something more than conjecture. It commemorates a time when the issue was humanity. Senator Norris attempts to correlate that position with an issue of cash and carry. It is misplaced and out of tune and sense of proportion. Lincoln at Freeport, mighty in his simplicity, struck at the enemies of a free nation by plunging the ponard of questions deliberately planned, at Douglas. Lincoln was magnificent in his foresight. His political friends warned him against it and that his position was fraught with danger and an invitation to defeat. But he went on and lost the senatorship as a result. Yet he won something far beyond the opportunism of the hour. Strange how the years divide him from today. Lincoln the giant; Norris the political pygmy.

Cazette
Janesville N.Y.
8-27-19

mareation line agreed upon in the compromise law of 1820. Southerners claimed the right to take slaves into new territory. In 1854 Senator Douglas of Illinois introduced the Kansas-Nebraska bill, creating two separate territories. Into the proposed legislation he introduced his "popular sovereignty" doctrine—leaving it to the people of a territory to decide by popular vote on becoming a state, whether slavery should be allowed or prohibited. This wiped out the Missouri quarantine line; opened the territories of both North and South to the menace of slavery and placed no confines upon its advancement, but the will of an electorate. But those were the days of "ruffianism" and often the people had little opportunity to freely express their will at the ballot box.

People quickly aroused

No cyclone which could have swept the North would have more quickly aroused its people. Senator Douglas returned to Illinois late in the autumn of 1854 to defend his position—his way lighted by bonfires burning his own effigy. The people of Chicago tolled the bells in the churches when he attempted to speak; an angry audience heckled him so that he could not proceed. Lincoln dropped his engrossing law practice and responded as an apostle of freedom. He became the Whig candidate for United States Senator against Senator Shields as Douglas proceeded to central Illinois to resist the attack. If this smouldering sentiment of dissension could be smothered now, it would facilitate Douglas' own re-election when he came before the voters four years later in the fall of 1858. His political future had been thrown into the balance; his presidential possibilities in the Democratic ranks would be jeopardized by an adverse popular verdict.

There were few speeches in that 1854 campaign. Lincoln replied to Douglas at Springfield and a few days later at Peoria. It was in this later address on October 16, 1854, that he uttered a political axiom so true and cogent that it has been chiseled over the doorway to the marble temple which houses the log cabin of his humble birth at Hodgenville, Kentucky. Said Mr. Lincoln:

"Stand with anyone that stands right.
Stand with him while he is right and part
with him when he goes wrong."

The fall elections chose James Buchanan President of the United States.

When the legislature convened at Springfield in the winter of 1855, following the senatorial campaign, Lincoln lacked four votes of the senatorship. But he demonstrated his courageous tenacity to stand by his principles. He threw his support to Lyman Trumbull, a democrat, who believed as did Lincoln on the slavery issue, and thereby won the first victory in Illinois for ultimate freedom from slave domination.

But the campaign of 1854 proved to be only a curtain raiser. The term of Senator Douglas would expire in four years. Then he would have to face the people with his own seat in the United States Senate at stake. Meantime the Republican party had come into being and Mr. Lincoln had joined the new organization at Bloomington, delivering his famous "Lost Speech" on May 29, 1856. In this address he burned the party affiliations of the past and championed a new party to fight the encroachments of slavery. From that day, Illinois had two great political leaders. Abraham Lincoln became the head of the Republican party; Senator Douglas the recognized chieftain of the entrenched Democracy. The stage scenery was rapidly being set for a contest between these two mental giants. A seat in the United States Senate now held by Stephen A. Douglas was to be the prize. The steady transgression of the slave power was to be the issue. The summer and autumn of 1858 was the time when the people must weigh the facts and render a decision.

Dred Scott Case

While all these movements were progressing in Illinois, great events were transpiring at Washington. Two days after President Buchanan's inauguration came the stupefying decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. It announced that a slave was property and could not have the rights of citizenship; that the Missouri compromise of 1820 which placed a boundary on slave states was void; that congress could not prohibit slavery in the territories.

Here was a legal weapon in the hands of the South by which all agreements of the past might be repudiated and the whole slavery system might spread unchecked like an epidemic over the territories now forming out of the boundless prairies of the West.

Slavery leaders were not slow to act. Through their designs a convention was called in Kansas at

CALLS LINCOLN GREATEST MERE MAN OF CENTURY

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY HEAD SPEAKS AT STATUE UNVEILING

SAYS EMANCIPATOR STOOD FOR LIBERTY OF MANKIND

Never Time in History When Lincoln Ideals More Needed Than Now, He Declares

Abraham Lincoln was the greatest "mere man" who has walked beneath the stars for six thousand years, according to Dr. John Wesley Hill, chancellor of Lincoln Memorial University, at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., who spoke at the unveiling ceremonies held at Taylor park today.

Dr. Hill, who is an interesting speaker, gave a very impressive address in which he offered splendid tribute to the memory of the Great Emancipator. He spoke as follows:

"Great leaders are priceless. Their thoughts and deeds are the richest heritage of humanity. History is the story of their epochal deeds; civilization is the lengthened shadow of their exalted souls. Serving most they are the greatest.

"Victor Hugo says 'The ideal of the human mind is the summit toward which man ascends and God descends.' In every age a few men of genius undertake the ascent. From below the world watches them. 'How small they are' says the crowd, but on they go through storm and cloud and night until they reach the summit where they catch great secrets from the lips of God. They appear in the providential order and in a fundamental sense they are prophets. No two prophets ever came upon exactly the same mission. They do not appear in the robe nor work in the same role. One comes as a patriarch like Abraham, another as a law-giver like Moses; another as a statesman like Pericles, another as a philosopher like Plato; another as an apostle like Paul; another as a diplomat like Richelieu; another as a revolutionist like Cromwell; and another as an emancipator like Abraham Lincoln the greatest mere man who has

walked beneath the stars for six thousand years.

"The workmen on the Parthenon were so blinded by the dust of the blocks at which they were chiselling that they could not see the full symmetry and magnificence of the Temple that sprang from the brain of Ictinus and crowned the hills of Athens. The passing centuries, have gazed upon that deathless creation.

"We are so near the period in which Lincoln wrought that even now our eyes are so dimmed by the dust of that great crisis that we cannot fully measure the oceanic soul of the great emancipator. As the crystal globe of his life slowly revolves before us we can see the intermingling of those great qualities which were wrought into the warp and woof of his character. Meekness without stupidity; patience without indolence; courage without rashness; caution without fear; reason without infidelity; faith without superstition; justice without vindictiveness; pity without parade; statesmanship without sensation and progress without revolution.

Lincoln's Growth

"Lincoln is at last pedestalled in the Westminster Abbey of universal love. When a man fails to receive the homage of his fellows while he lives, but following his decease he is the recipient of ever increasing appreciation and applause, it is evidence that he did not receive his dues while he lived. Post mortem tribute is only back pay. The centuries are the priests which anointed the kings of humanity. This is essential to the true perspective. The grave is the dark room where the soul's negative finds the time-exposure necessary to the development of the perfect photograph. Lincoln has grown more since his translation than any other man in the history of the world.

"What is the secret of his ever enlarging influence? It is not found in his statesmanship, nor in his oratory, nor in his amazing common sense. Hamilton was probably a greater statesman, Webster his superior as an orator, while Benjamin Franklin was the incomparable philosopher whose abiding trade mark is found in his superlative common sense. What then is the secret of Lincoln's enlarging place in world history?

Secret of Greatness

"I think it is this. When a man discerns, grasps and appropriates the purpose which the Infinite projects into the period in which he lives, he is lifted into immortality by the very power and divinity of that ideal. Copernicus is enthroned in the astronomic universe, Plato in

the philosophic, Darwin in the biologic. Lincoln's throne is not in any one of these. The ideal which he discerned was not revealed in the material or philosophic but in the human. He became an interpreter of spiritual law. He caught the divine purpose in relation to humanity. He did not delve into rocks and fossils, but into those things spiritual: liberty, equality, honesty, neighborliness, kindness, courtesy, patience and good citizenship. Mankind may forget Copernicus and Plato and Darwin, but down to the end of time humanity will read over and over again until the last page of history is written the simple story of the poverty and privation, the tears and smiles, the pity and patience, the sufferings and disappointments, the heroism and martyrdom of Abraham Lincoln.

Principle of Liberty

"And what was the great principle with which Lincoln became identified? It was that of the divine right of liberty in man. He not only discerned it but he made it real by applying it to the political and social life of the nation. This was his great contribution to America and the world and that this is true is evidenced by the fact that Lincoln and liberty are interchangeable terms, that no one, certainly no American, can think of one without thinking of the other.

This indeed is the very evidence of our democracy that equality of opportunity is at last actualized and that because Lincoln thought and wrought, struggling in the forum no less than in the hall of legislation and in the White House, this great dream of brotherhood has so fully dawned upon America that our nation has become the asylum of the world, the haven to which the oppressed from the ends of the earth draw nigh and rejoice in the hope of a brotherhood built upon the Dec-

laration of Independence and guaranteed to every man clothed with the dignity and responsibilities of American citizenship.

"It was Lincoln's discernment of this divine right of liberty in man that nerved and strengthened him for that great epoch in which he was the most conspicuous figure. It was this discernment which became to him a sort of religion, inspiring him to strip slavery of its economic and political aspects and try it in the crucible of justice. Others might discuss these surface phases, but to Lincoln it was a question of right or wrong.

Moral Crisis

"In his Cooper Union speech he declared: 'If slavery is right, all words, acts, laws and constitutions against it are themselves wrong and should be silenced and swept away. If it is right we cannot justly object to its universality. All the advocates of slavery ask we could readily grant if we thought slavery right. All we ask they could readily grant if they thought it wrong.' These axiomatic declarations lifted the slavery controversy out of mere sectional and partisan contention to

Lecompton to frame a proposed state constitution which would perpetuate slavery. Free men refrained from voting and the Lecompton constitution with a "slavery proviso" was adopted by a large majority. All that was now needed was the approval of congress and President Buchanan would admit Kansas as a slave state. But Senator Douglas rebelled. He clung to his doctrine of "popular sovereignty" and claimed that there had not been a free vote. His opposition halted the cabal. When the whole constitution was submitted in a second election, January 4, 1858, the tremendous vote showed that Kansas wanted to be free.

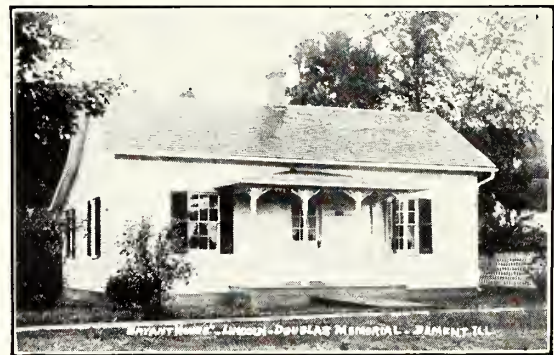
With his political prestige enhanced by this congressional victory, Senator Douglas returned to Illinois in mid-summer to engage in the greatest contest of his political career. The people of Illinois in the fall of 1858 were to elect a legislature and one of the duties imposed upon it was the selection of a successor to Stephen A. Douglas. No party convention was called to nominate him. He was the leader of Illinois democracy and that settled all disputes.

Also the newly organized Republican party was ready. In a state convention at Springfield on June 16, it declared that "Abraham Lincoln is the first and only choice of the Republicans of Illinois for the United States Senate as the successor of Stephen A. Douglas." Within a few hours after the nomination, Lincoln appeared before the state convention assembled in the old capitol, now the age-toned Sangamon county court house, and in a carefully prepared address accepted the nomination in his ever-famous "house divided against itself" speech.

At once Senator Douglas began an aggressive campaign. Hiring a private train, consisting of several passenger coaches for the entertainment of his friends and five platform cars on which cannons were mounted to boom his progress, he started toward Springfield. While enroute in a two-hour address at Bloomington he defended the Dred Scott decision and accused Lincoln of a desire to have the negro vote, inter-marry with the whites and hold office. Lincoln started to follow Douglas replying to his speeches a day or two later. This practice of Lincoln, called by his enemies political "jackalling," aroused so much bitterness that on July 24, Lincoln sent Douglas a challenge to a series of joint debates.

Before an answer was to come, a singular incident occurred. Douglas and Lincoln met on a muddy road on the outskirts of Monticello—a spot now marked by a twenty-four foot pyramid, which was dedicated by the State Historical Society of Illinois in 1918, on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the event. Lincoln jumped out of his buggy and held a conference with Douglas over the proposed debates.

"Meet me at the Bryant house in Bement tonight, and I will talk over the arrangements," responded Douglas, and then proceeded with his entourage of enthusiastic followers.



HOUSE, BEMENT, ILL.
where Lincoln and Douglas arranged terms of debate

That night in the little white clapboard cottage which stands today as one of the most cherished Lincoln shrines in central Illinois, a joint debate agreement was made. The itinerary arranged was:

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| Ottawa | August 21 |
| Freeport | August 27 |
| Jonesboro | September 15 |
| Charleston | September 18 |
| Galesburg | October 7 |
| Quincy | October 13 |
| Alton | October 15 |

In the opening debate at Ottawa neither speaker was in good form. Douglas chided Lincoln for his "house divided against itself" speech and accused him of entertaining doctrines of government radical in import. The questions asked and the issues raised gave promise of entertaining responses for the second debate which was to occur at Freeport, one week later. There Lincoln would "pay Douglas back in kind." Prairiedom was aroused to the greatest of expectancy.

lofty heights of pure morality. The politicians of the day did not like to this plain setting forth of the truth. A moral crisis was at hand. Every phase of expediency, every side of selfishness, every species of political sophistry, every pretension of tradition and theology were invoked to escape the issue which was at hand.

"At the nation's capital the book of the old order was closing while upon the plains of Illinois a prophetic scroll was unrolling as yet inaccessible to all save the quaint, old man of the prairies. The hour had struck for a shuffling of the bones of democracy. Once and for all the least and humblest, the most simple and unpretentious of men was to dispel the illusion that knowledge is confined to books, wisdom to schools, power to patronage and right to might. Once and for all he was to prove the reality of mystical intuitions and spiritual illumination. Once and for all he was to demonstrate the omnipotence of faith, the power of prayer and the reign of the Eternal. One gladiator of the old order remained unmoved and unperturbed in the dawn of the new. Stephen A. Douglas, with his Roman mien and Athenian polish, his grand manner, master of initiative, fluent, bold, magnetic and singular stood as a modern Goliath in the defense and preservation of the institution of slavery.

Uncle Sam measured swords with it in a contest between liberty and despotism, reason and rhetoric, and decadence, right and wrong. The epochal debate moved on today in bronze was the end of the struggle against slavery and for freedom. Douglas was pyrotechnic, Lincoln as steady as the polar star. Douglas was replete with declamation, equivocation and satire, Lincoln was as accurate as composed

and illuminating as a sunbeam, as simple as truth and as inspiring as daybreak. Douglas stood upon the old Dred Scott Decision in his advocacy of Squatter Sovereignty. With the sledge hammer blow of irresistible logic, Lincoln shattered the structure of Douglas' argument by showing that it involved the absurdity that the people had a right to drive away that which had a right to stay. The little giant shriveled to a pigmy in the grip of the man of steel.

New Era Now

"My fellow citizens, the memory of that titanic struggle is passing, but few remain who were eye witnesses to the combat. It is well that we mark this spot where the issue was fought to a finish by the giants who contested every inch of soil in that thrilling struggle, that unborn generations may not forget the price of liberty and the fierce conflict through which it advanced. Today we are in a new era. America has stepped from isolation into the infinitude of world-wide relations. George Washington advised us to beware of entangling alliances, but that was in our infancy when the problem of self government had not been solved. Today we are a world power. Where Uncle Sam sits is the head of the table and wherever our flag is unfurled it is greeted as the symbol of a mighty nation's power. Lincoln's face is reflected in that flag. It is his one indestructible memorial, the flag of a reunited nation.

"We have passed far beyond the period in which Lincoln wrought but we can not outlive the principles for which he lived and died. His spiritual leadership is the greatest inspiration of modern times. He is not a historic phantom but a living, moving, inspiring personality. His voice is still heard calling to America and America is answering as in

the 60's 'We are coming, Father Abraham,' not with bayonets of steel but bayonets that think, with ideals inspired by Lincoln, restless for regnancy in the republic he saved.

"These ideals are essential to our national life. What are they? Government of the people for and by the people, the integrity of the Constitution, the maintenance of law and liberty, equal opportunity before the law, life, liberty, property, religious freedom and the pursuit of happiness the application of the Golden Rule in the settlement of industrial disputes, 'a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations,' and the solution of every problem 'with malice toward none and charity for all,' and with 'firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right'.

"There is nothing obsolete in these articles of faith. They are instinct with life, applicable to conditions today and adapted to all time, not iridescent haubles of political vacuity, but a body of faith which is the

essence of all that he thought and taught as shall bring a 'New birth of freedom' to America and turn us as a nation upon the Lincoln Highway of peace, progress and prosperity. We are at the forks of the road. Upon one side floats the flag of the Union, upon the other the skull and cross bones of lawlessness and anarchy. Above us are the highlands of spiritual reality, below the lowlands of crass, godless, hopeless materialism. To the left the jutting rocks of destruction, to the right the ascending stairway of national dignity, honor and power, and peace among ourselves and with all nations. Ringing down from the heights can we not hear the voice of Lincoln as at Gettysburg still pleading for our national rebirth to the end that 'government of the people for and by the people shall not perish from the earth'.

"If the dedication of this masterpiece of art, memorializing the potent epoch in which Lincoln stood like a Greek god with the un-

DR. JOHN WESLEY HILL

Dr. Hill was born in Ohio, in 1863 and is a graduate of Northern Ohio University, 1887 and Boston Theological Seminary, 1889. He has served pastorates in Sprague, Wash., Helena, Mont., Ogden, Utah, Fosterria, Ore., Harrisburgh, Pa., and Brooklyn, N. Y. He is at present Chancellor of the Lincoln Memorial University at Harrowgate, Tenn. Dr. Hill who has been prominently identified in republican politics and peace and social movements in both the United States and Europe is author of "Abraham Lincoln," "Man and God" and other works.



corner stone of our national greatness.

Need Lincoln Ideals

"My friends, there has never been a time in our history when we stood in such need of the ideals of Lincoln as now, never a time when application of these principles was in such demand. There must be no garbling of his words, no mutilation of his thoughts, no misapplication of his principles, but such a renais-

lifted sword of justice battling for the right shall inspire us to consecrate ourselves here at this sacred shrine anew to the principles hallowed by the martyr blood of Lincoln, then indeed those who in any period of our history may have fought for the preservation of this proud heritage have not died in vain, nor shall we fail in the performance of our duty toward the living and the dead and the estate which we through them have inherited."



View of Taylor Park, Freeport, Illinois, where on the 71st anniversary of the famous Freeport Lincoln-Douglas Debate, a new statue of "Lincoln the Debater" will be unveiled—the gift of W. T. Rawleigh, Freeport manufacturer, to the city

What actually did happen at Freeport on that day has since become one of the most significant incidents in the history of the nation. It signaled a new dawn in the advancement of equality and justice among the races. For nearly three quarters of a century, the torches there lighted have carried hope to kneeling subjects in other climes. From that day the question of negro servitude became a moral as well as a political issue: out of that occasion spread the fame of Abraham Lincoln's sagacity, resulting in his election to the presidency and the consequences of Civil War.

People could not wait until the day of the debate. They came into town the day before so as not to miss any of the details. Surrounded now by the conveniences of rapid transit, the telephone and the radio, it is somewhat difficult to visualize the intense eagerness with which people then gathered at a political meeting. Lacking adequate printing presses to give wide dissemination to views and large halls at which people could conveniently gather, it was the pioneer custom to assemble on the outskirts of a town in some grove, where a temporary stand would be erected to accommodate the stump speakers.

The High tide of "Stump" campaigning

Conditions changed so rapidly immediately after the Lincoln-Douglas debates that these picturesque

gatherings mark the high tide of the "stump" method of campaigning and the places where held have since become glow points in history commemorated by appropriate tablets on every spot where the two contestants met. So historic is the one at Freeport that in 1903 President Roosevelt came as the principal speaker of the dedication.

For more than twenty years I have studied the histories, read the newspaper files and interviewed people who knew Abraham Lincoln. I know now that no one will ever know Abraham Lincoln unless he has visited some of the places where Lincoln lived and labored. I mean knowing him as a neighbor, advisor and friend. I mean knowing him in the intimate way that only his few present survivors knew him—but which all may come to know through their recollections of his kindly, homely ways.

"I remember how enthusiastic the Lincoln men from Winnebago county were," Matt Trask, the picturesque old horseman, related to me sixty-four years after the event. "Some of them rode around town on a wagon with a big log aboard, which they attacked vigorously with axes. Lincoln was a rail splitter you know, hence the rail-splitting stunt. The walk of twenty miles to Freeport in company with four other boys was a long, hot and tiresome journey. The only food we had until evening was what we carried in our pockets, but we felt repaid in hearing one of the greatest debates in the history of America."

TERM "RADICAL" APPLIED TO HIM BY HIS OPPONENTS

WE HONOR HIM BECAUSE HE
WAS LEADER OF PROGRES-
SIVE FORCES

NEVER COMPROMISED THE
PRINCIPLES HE STOOD FOR

Hon. W. T. Rawleigh, Presenting
Statue, Pays High Tribute to the
Great Emancipator

In an address that paid tribute to the memory of the man whose statue he presented to the public today Hon. W. T. Rawleigh gave a characterization of the Great Emancipator that showed him to have been, above all, a man who had the courage of his convictions, who never compromised his principles but who was ever guided by a compassion for humanity. Mr. Rawleigh said:

"This is a world of compensation; and he who would be no slave must consent to have no slave. Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it."

These words of Abraham Lincoln are a statement not only of a political philosophy, but an application of fundamental principles to political social and economic life. They phrase the purpose and meaning of Lincoln's life, and should be a guide to all men and women who want to foster and preserve the American ideal of government.

It is fitting that the great Freeport Debate should be commemorated by a statue of Abraham Lincoln. The Debate itself marked a change in the destinies of this nation and in the lives of both Lincoln and Douglas. Here were marked out the issues which were only finally solved after the bloodshed and sorrow of the Civil War; and in one sense Freeport was the point where crystallized the movement which liberated four million human beings from slavery.

In a larger sense we can honor Lincoln only by doing in our day and age those things which will insure the perpetuation of the ideals he lived and died for—principles which are as old as the life of man, and which require eternal vigilance to protect and guard.

We honor Lincoln for his great character, his great gifts, but above

all because he was the leader of the forces that carried forward the progress of mankind. Each generation must wage its own battle for freedom and advancement. Lincoln lived and died in the battle for human liberty during his time. The highest honor we can pay Lincoln and the other patriots who went before and have gone after him living and dying for the same principles, is to see that they shall not have given their lives in vain.

I hope that the generations that come after us here in Freeport will remember the real Lincoln: remember that he was poor; that he struggled against terrific odds; that he had principles and convictions he held more dear than financial success, than political office or even the regard of his fellow citizens; that he was denounced as a "radical" and a "revolutionary" for fighting for the rights of human beings; that he was driven from public life, for a time, because he had the courage to oppose the Mexican War which he believed was fought for selfish ends; that he was considered by many to be a failure at middle life because he declined to compromise his principles in order to become a United States Senator; and that the World honors and reveres him today, not because he was President, but because he was the courageous, far-visioned leader in his generation of the forces that lead the advance of human progress.

He was a man who followed that precept of "Above all things to thine own self be true, and then as the night follows the day, thou cannot be false to any man."

I respectfully present this statue to the City of Freeport, in the belief that it may be an inspiration to the youth now living and to come to follow the path of Lincoln, a man who fought special privilege, believed in human liberty as the greatest achievement of the race, never compromised his principles, and yet whose whole life was an embodiment of his own phrase "with malice toward none and with charity for all."

People came on foot, on horseback, and whole families journeyed in lumber wagons, finding their rest at night by the roadside. Reduced rates of fare were announced by the railroads running from Chicago to Freeport. Long before noon there were twice as many visitors as there were inhabitants of the town. The highways were black with people; it was almost impossible to pass the Brewster House, so jammed were the streets with a talking, gesticulating crowd, discussing and arguing.

It was a day of processions. Early in the morning the Carroll County delegation arrived headed by a band and a banner on which was inscribed:

Carroll County for Abraham Lincoln

At 10 o'clock a special train from Amboy, Dixon and Polo arrived with twelve cars crowded full. Mr. Lincoln was on this train and some two thousand followers were at the depot to escort him to the Brewster House. One large banner was conspicuous in the march:

Winnebago County for "Old Abe"

There was scarcely a place to sit. County bands furnished music; the streets were gaily decorated; mendicant peddlers shouted their wares. The throng was noisy; the visitors were goodnatured but wanted to argue. Partisan feeling ran high. Cotton mottoes hung from windows and stairways proclaimed the beliefs of the contestants; flags on the horses carried a statement of principles. The day was cloudy, windy and raw, but the milling crowd thought nothing of the weather. It was a holiday; it was a rally of Democrats and Abolitionists, each side bent on seeing to it that their man won.

"All Prairiedom has broken loose," wrote the correspondent of the New York Evening Post.

Senator Douglas, accompanied by his wife, had arrived the evening before on a gaily decorated train amid the belching roar of cannon. A procession was formed; not less than a thousand carried torches; bands blared music; from windows and balconies women waved handkerchiefs. Douglas was dressed like a cavalier—ruffled shirt, dark blue coat, light trousers and shiny shoes. He was short of stature—barely five feet two inches—thick set, deep chested and burly. His full face radiated success and sunshine; there was a strut of superiority

in his gait; an appearance of general prosperity in his demeanor.

After Lincoln arrived in the morning the crowd grew impatient. People cheered and called. They pushed and crowded for position. Both Lincoln and Douglas were busy with conferences, but to quiet the people they appeared together on the balcony. The



BREWSTER HOUSE, FREEPORT
where Lincoln and Douglas were guests and where Lincoln stayed over night



BREWSTER HOUSE
IN 1858 (at left)

This drawing made from an old photograph, shows how the Brewster House appeared at the time of the debate. Note the balcony around front and side, on which Lincoln and Douglas appeared together

contrasts between the two were so noticeable that every survivor of the scene I have ever interviewed has always told me of Lincoln's sad and melancholy look. Lincoln was plain, slightly stoop-shouldered, shabby and dusty of dress, towering fully a foot above the sleek-appearing Douglas. He wore an old stove-pipe hat; a coarse, faded coat, short in the sleeves; trousers that bagged at the knees and rough boots.

Through the morning Lincoln conferred with a number of Republican leaders, including Joseph Medill, Norman B. Judd, and Dr. C. H. Ray, Chicago, over four questions he intended to ask Douglas. Every advisor opposed the plan. The second question and the one Lincoln clung to most tenaciously read:

"Can the people of a United States territory, in any lawful way, against the wish of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from its limits, prior to the adoption of a state constitution?"

Lincoln at Freeport—and Norris.

As a contrast between the spirit of conservative restraint and radical aggressiveness in politico-sociology, a comparison of Abraham Lincoln's historic address in answer to Douglas on August 27, 1858, at Freeport, Illinois, and the address of United State Senator Norris of Nebraska at the unveiling of the Leonard Crumelle statue of Lincoln at Freeport, Tuesday, is illuminative.

Mr. Norris was in his most aggressive mood. He started off with this premise:

Economic slavery is as great an injustice as any political slavery ever established by man, and if, by the combination of vast amounts of wealth, the economic, the political and the social functions of our race are controlled and dominated by those who own the combination, then those who are controlled are in reality slaves.

And proceeding from this, Mr. Norris denounced judges "appointed in most cases through the mighty influence of wealth;" for issuing labor injunctions; he demanded that the national judiciary have limited terms; he urged solemnly the abolition of the Electoral College and virtually insisted on a complete reorganization of our form of government.

How about Lincoln? The Dred Scott decision was on the books. He might have denounced the courts. He might have called the Constitution, as Garrison had done, "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell." He might have sworn hatred to black slavery and to slaveholders. He did nothing of the sort. He confined himself to an insistence on the constitutional right of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories and to favoring a gradual emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia on an affirmative vote of the citizens with compensation to owners. He conceded frankly that "under the Constitution of the United States the people of the Southern States are entitled to a Congressional Fugitive Slave Law. And in answering the seven interrogatives of Douglas he made these further admissions, not too familiar to those who think of Lincoln as the "Great Emancipator":

I do not now, nor ever did, stand in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. I do not now, nor ever did, stand pledged against the admission of any more slave States into the Union. I do

not stand pledged to the prohibition of the slave trade between the different States.

Here was the spirit of conciliation, of regard for established conditions and vested rights, of faith in our Constitution, of faith in the future of the American people. And it should be remembered that he was appealing for votes in a State where the antislavery sentiment was very strong and growing, a State where nineteen years before Elijah P. Lovejoy, abolitionist, had been murdered at Alton by a proslavery mob, a State even then represented in Congress by Owen Lovejoy, Elijah's brother, who had said on the floor of the House of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850: "Let it ring through the high arches of heaven and reverberate through the deep gorges of hell, where slave catchers will be very likely to hear it, that Owen Lovejoy lives in Princeton, Illinois, and he gives help to every fugitive slave who asks it." Lincoln's trend of thought was always different. He was invariably a pacificator.

We venture to advise Mr. Norris of Nebraska to do more thinking on Lincoln's lines and to show more of Lincoln's restraint. We have our economic evils as had the Americans of 1858. They are grave evils, even if our "slaves" do not realize that they are in slavery. The Nebraskan's anxiety to eliminate those evils is praiseworthy. His method of smashing the structure of government is one that Lincoln could never have countenanced.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
AUGUST 31, 1929

"Nearly all present urged that Mr. Douglas would make answer, that under his doctrine of 'Popular Sovereignty' any territory could by legislation exclude slavery and such an answer would catch the crowd and beat Mr. Lincoln as a candidate for senator from Illinois," declared General Smith D. Atkins, a participant of the conference recounting the scene in later life. Lincoln listened attentively to all discussions. He pondered the consequences a long time.

"I don't know how Senator Douglas will answer," he finally responded. "If he answers that the people of a territory cannot exclude slavery I will beat him. But if he answers as you all say he will, and as I believe he will, he may beat me for senator, but he will never be president."

Before 2 o'clock people had finished their lunches sitting about the streets and were rushing to the grove that then stood a couple of blocks to the rear of the Brewster House. The crowd that formed a circle around the frail little stand was so compact that Robert Hitt, later congressman, then the reporter for the Chicago Press and Tribune, had to be lifted over the heads of the people.

"The newspaper gentry have to fight a hand-to-hand conflict for even the meagerest chance for standing room," the New York Evening Post correspondent wrote to his paper describing the scuffles for positions within hearing.

Douglas, always inclined to be spectacular, had planned to drive to the meeting place behind four dappled grey horses secured for him by the postmaster, F. W. S. Brawley. When Lincoln's friends learned of this they sent over into Lancaster Township for Uncle John Long to come to Freeport with his splendid team of six enormous horses and his Conestoga wagon in which he had recently driven from Pennsylvania. Advised of the ruse, a few minutes before the debate, Douglas abandoned his carriage and walked to the speaker's stand with Col. James Mitchell, who later introduced him to the audience. Lincoln reluctantly climbed into the wagon; the driver of the teams sat on the high wheel horse and drove the six by a single rein; his enthusiastic, tireless supporters from the countryside followed the short distance, cheering all the way.

Great difficulty was experienced by the speakers in reaching the platform. While the crowd was adjusting itself and the timekeepers were arranging the

details a correspondent of the New York Tribune started to write a word picture of the scene.

"Douglas is no beauty, but he certainly has the advantage of Lincoln in looks," he pencilled in his report. "Very tall and awkward, with a face of grotesque ugliness, he presents the strongest possible contrast to the thick-set, burly bust and short legs of the judge."

Promptly at 2 o'clock Mr. Lincoln opened the debate, having been presented by Thomas Turner. For the first time in the many contests with Senator Douglas, Lincoln stepped before the audience with an air of masterfulness. He could scarcely await the opportunity of putting his question. In less than five minutes he had propounded it, looking down on his audience with sad eyes. Douglas did not wince. He was too artful a debater, so much so that people called him the "little dodger," to show any emotion. One might think he had lost the thrust which Lincoln was driving home.



BRONZE TABLET, FREEPORT
marking site of Lincoln-Douglas Debate, August 27, 1858
The lettering on boulder reads:

Within this block was held the second joint debate in the senatorial contest between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, August 27, 1858.
"I am not for dissolution of the Union under any circumstances," Douglas.

"This government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free," Lincoln.

Erected by the Freeport Woman's Club, 1902
Dedicated by President Roosevelt, June 3, 1903

THAT NEW LINCOLN MONUMENT

WITH skillful heraldry a monument to Abraham Lincoln, "The Debater," was unveiled at Freeport, Ill. recently. It was a noble sculpture by Leonard Crunelle, gift of W. T. Rawleigh to his home city. It commemorates a famous Lincoln-Douglas debate held in that city, of which it was the seventy-first anniversary.

As reported, the ceremonies were impressive. There was not lacking the customary devotional references to "The Emancipator." Yet many have looked wise, and some have hazarded a titter at the expense of this impressive spectacle.

Mr. Rawleigh, a wealthy manufacturer of patent medicines, has long been known as devoted to the insurgent movement within the republican party. Senator George W. Norris, Nebraska, the principal speaker, is the recognized leader of this faction. The meeting was presided over by Phil LaFollette of Wisconsin, whose father may be regarded as author of the movement in its first cogent form. The affair created an impression of a sort of appropriation of the martyr of our Civil war by a minor political group. Reporters have said one could not be certain who was being commemorated.

Naturally, all citizens who have in them pride of country feel that they share in that great good which is the Lincoln heritage. They feel that an appropriate tribute to his memory might well have ignored partisan lines. Perhaps they would say that an historian rather than a politician could better have delivered the eulogy. No doubt they resent the implications created by the affair that were Abraham Lincoln alive today he would be part and parcel of the insurgent movement whose leaders feel his mantle on their shoulders.

No one can speak for Abraham Lincoln today nor can he speak for himself. But the habit of arrogating his virtues to themselves is not a special fault of any group or party. In fact, it is rather a common practice, against which the dead are defenseless. And perhaps Abraham Lincoln's shoulders are broad enough to bear it if all Americans, from diverse creeds and viewpoints, seek to embody in him, as of his mind and heart, the virtues which they believe are their very own. Really, that is a great tribute, even though in his egotism man sometimes "greet the embarrassed gods." That all of us hold Abraham Lincoln in reverence is enough, and the behavior with which we react to that reverence is of small consequence.

Undoubtedly the thing to remember is that Mr. Rawleigh has given to Freeport what bids fair to become an historic statue of Abraham Lincoln.

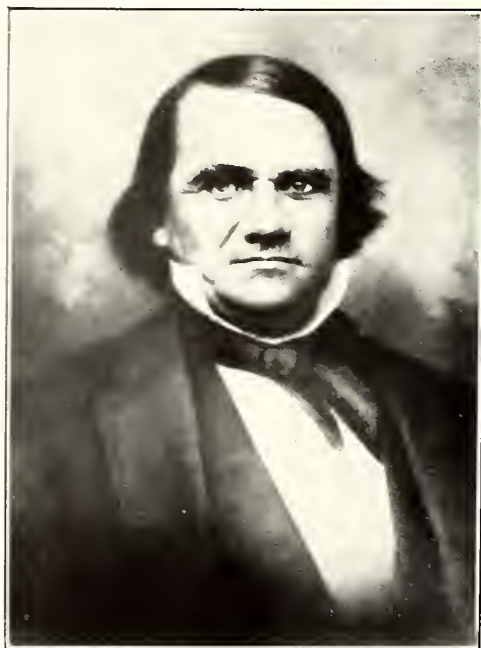
THE FREEPORT LINCOLN STATUE

The City of Freeport, Illinois, Tuesday unveiled a statue of Abraham Lincoln, the only representation in bronze of the Great Emancipator as he appeared in 1858, at the time of the second of his series of seven joint debates with Stephen A. Douglas. The statue is the work of Leonard Crunelle, native of France, but who has long maintained a studio in Chicago. It represents the long, lanky figure of Lincoln standing on the platform before his audience and just about to deliver his challenge to Douglas. Actually it stands near the original speakers' platform. The work was financed by Mr. William T. Rawleigh, a business man of Lockport, who for many years has been interested in the life of Lincoln. Crunelle is a sculptor whose work is not so familiar in the East as it is in the Middle West. There, however, he has done much notable work, the best known of which are the statue of Gov. Richard Oglesby in Chicago and the statue of Gov. John M. Palmer at Springfield, Ill.

Freeport does well to commemorate in this substantial way the great debate between Lincoln and Douglas. It is not too much to say, in the light of subsequent history, that the debate made Lincoln president and lost the presidency to Douglas. In the first meeting with Douglas, Lincoln was on the defense but at Freeport he took the offensive. From that time on Douglas was placed in an increasingly embarrassing position. He was forced to admit, under Lincoln's challenge, that while under the Dred Scott decision slavery might enter new territories without restriction, yet such slavery could be excluded by unfriendly legislature. It was an untenable position and contributed to defeat the "Little Giant" from the presidency in 1860.

WATERBURY TIMES
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1929.

MASON CITY IAGAZ TIMES
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1929.



STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS

Douglas answers as Lincoln predicted

When the time for the reply came, Douglas without hesitation, answered the Lincoln question as his own friends had predicted. At once the Douglas crowd went wild. A plausible response had been made that must silence the critical abolitionists.

"In my opinion," responded Senator Douglas, his clear tones easily reaching the outer fringe of the crowd, "the people of a territory can by lawful means exclude slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a state constitution. It matters not which way the supreme court may hereafter decide as the abstract question, whether slavery may go into the territory under the constitution, the people have the lawful means to exclude it or to introduce it as they please, for the reason that slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere, unless it is supported by local police regulations."

Statesman and politician had clashed in reasoning. The purpose of Lincoln's question was to force Douglas to either renounce the Dred Scott decision that slavery could not be excluded from a territory or to abandon his "Popular Sovereignty" doctrine that the people of a territory had a right to regulate their own affairs. No matter which answer he

would make the result would be damaging to the aspirations of Senator Douglas to become the democratic candidate for the presidency in 1860.

The "Freeport Doctrine"

The answer which Senator Douglas gave was a refutation of the Dred Scott decision to which the South clung with tenacious hope. The "Freeport Doctrine," as it is now called split the Democratic party. From newspapers and forums in the South, Douglas was immediately denounced as an "apostate."

All over Northern Illinois, the Democratic papers applauded Douglas' triumphant reply. The other debates did not change events.

Douglas made 130 speeches and expended \$80,000 to \$1,000 spent by Lincoln. Douglas was chosen United States Senator by a majority of eight legislative votes. Lincoln as the leader of a new party had won a popular majority, the total republican vote cast being 126,084 to 121,940 for the Douglas ticket. Had popular elections of United States Senators been the governmental policy then as it now is, Lincoln would have been chosen United States Senator. But for him the Fates had other things in store.

"It hurt too much to laugh and I was too big to cry," was Lincoln's only comment after the election.

Long before the debates were over Lincoln was a national figure. During the next year he was invited to deliver addresses in Ohio and Kansas; at Cooper Union, New York, and in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire. The Republican party was a growing power in the nation.

Upon the return of Senator Douglas to Washington, however, he found that he had been deposed by Jefferson Davis from the important territorial committee chairmanship, because of his "Freeport heresy." The South would not tolerate one who would not support them all the way in their slavery beliefs.

All too soon it became evident that Lincoln's "Freeport Doctrine" had disrupted the Democratic party into a sectional organization. When the Democratic National Convention met at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1860, the southern delegates refused to support Senator Douglas for the presidency because of his answer to Lincoln's question in the Freeport debate. One faction of the Democratic party nominated Douglas and the other Breck-

HOW TO FORCE LIQUIDATION

The other day a monument to Abraham Lincoln was unveiled at the spot in Freeport, Ill., where the second Lincoln-Douglas debate took place. For some inscrutable reason, Senator Norris of Nebraska was selected as the orator. His address was a rambling attempt to draw a parallel between Lincoln and the radicals of today. No real evidence of such a parallel was presented; when Senator Norris wanted to say something radical he had to use his own words, not Lincoln's. He used his own words frequently for unsupported and insupportable assertions, among them this, "You cannot harvest a crop of millionaires without making an army of paupers."

As Senator Norris is patently sincere, his assertion must be accepted as the honest belief of a man who temperamentally shuts his eyes to facts that conflict with assumptions he accepted fifty years ago. America has harvested crop after crop of millionaires without making an army of paupers. The increase in the number of millionaires and in the fortunes of the very richest of them has been accompanied by an unprecedented increase in general wealth. Far from making an army of paupers, the harvesting of a crop of millionaires has seemed to diminish the ratio of paupers to the general population and to enlarge the ratio of people in comfortable circumstances. Only by wearing the mental blinkers of prejudice can Senator Norris have kept from perceiving this obvious state of affairs.

Believing, as he does, that "you cannot harvest a crop of millionaires without making an army of paupers," it is natural that he should earnestly advocate high death taxes. The death taxes already in existence are unjustifiable. It would be a blessing if every death-tax law in the country were repealed. Happily the pernicious effects of state death taxes are being mitigated a little by the adoption of the reciprocal state law exempting the intangible property of non-resident decedents. A few days ago mention was made in these columns of a compilation showing that thirty-four states already had adopted the reciprocal law, while fourteen still lagged. But the situation is better than that. Four of the fourteen enumerated states—Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Arkansas—have adopted the reciprocal law during the present summer, so that there are only ten states that persist in imposing death taxes on the intangible property of non-resident decedents and thereby subjecting the estates of their own residents to retaliatory taxes by other states.

But, aside from multiplicity, the death tax is inherently objectionable. Senator Norris, however, finds it objectionable only in its present comparative moderation. He is not content with the fact that nearly every state imposes a death tax and that the federal government, by means of a death tax law with a credit provision for death taxes paid to the states, is engaged in coercing the states to raise their death taxes to a high point. He urges the enactment of "a federal progressive inheritance tax." That is what we have; it rises to a maximum of 20 per cent; but the estate is allowed to deduct all state death taxes paid, up to an amount not exceeding four-fifths of the federal tax. By means of this credit provision, the federal death tax revenue has been so reduced as to be almost negligible. The tax is almost entirely a club for use upon the states.

Apparently what Senator Norris wants to do is to make the tax produce actual revenue. This could only be done, by decreasing the credit allowed for state taxes (but this would relax the pressure on the states to raise their taxes to a high point) or by increasing the federal tax. The latter course is what Senator Norris probably contemplates. It would result in compelling estates to pay high state death taxes and a high tax to the federal government as well.

The rate of the federal tax, says Senator Norris, "should progressively advance so as to make it impossible for a human being to continue combination and monopoly beyond the term of his natural life." Doubtless Senator Norris

would concur in the subjoined interpretation by a staunch admirer in his own state, the Omaha World-Herald:

As proposed by Senator Norris the law would make it necessary either for possessors of enormous fortunes anticipating death to carry a large cash reserve to meet government claims or for liquidating by the administrators of a considerable part of the estate. Either way this would result in making available for public purchase large holdings of stocks kept in family treasure boxes. The presence on the market of such holdings or the threat of their coming on the market at a future time should have a tendency to keep values at somewhere near the point justified by earnings and condition of the property represented instead of soaring to such purely speculative values as in recent months.

Thus, in the calmest of terms, as if the thing were devoid of all peril, the suggestion is made that the government should force the liquidation of stock holdings when men of great wealth die. This, indeed, is what the death tax tends to do. It should not be forgotten that the principal stock holdings in a business are often in the possession of the man who has built the business up, and that the forced liquidation of his stock may mean the forced liquidation of the business.

Senator Norris and the Omaha World-Herald would have witnessed a capital example of forced liquidation if Henry Ford had died in the early post-years, when the federal death tax was at its height. The tax, at that level, would probably have smashed the Ford Motor Company. It is toward such a level of smashing-power that Senator Norris would restore the federal death tax. Of course, when a business is smashed, nobody has to worry about its stock's being too high.

CHICAGO H.L. JOUR. OF COMM.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1929.

enridge. Faced with such a division there was little hope of Democratic success.

Largely because of his pronounced statesmanship as disclosed in the series of debates with Douglas, the first Republican convention to meet in the West, when gathered at Chicago in May, 1860, nominated Abraham Lincoln for president. He was triumphantly elected.

"Two or three days after the election in 1860," wrote Joseph Medill, one of the men who had counseled with Lincoln at Freeport in relating his story of passing events, "learning that the active workers of the Republican party in the state were calling on Mr. Lincoln in Springfield from all over Illinois to congratulate him on his triumphant election to the presidency, I concluded to make the same pilgrimage and went down to the Alton cars with a number of other Chicagoans, reaching there in the morning."

"After breakfast I walked up to the Old State House in the public square, where Mr. Lincoln was holding his levee in the office of the secretary of state. He bent his head down to my ear and said in low tones something like this:

"Do you recollect the argument we had on the way up to Freeport two years ago over my question that I was going to ask Judge Douglas about the power of squatters to exclude slavery from territories?"

"And I replied that I recollected it very well."

"Now," said he, "don't you think I was right in putting that question to him?"

"Yes, Mr. Lincoln, you were, and we were both right. Douglas' reply to that question undoubtedly hurt him badly for the Presidency, but it re-elected him to the senate at that time as I feared it would."

"Lincoln then gave me a broad smile and said—

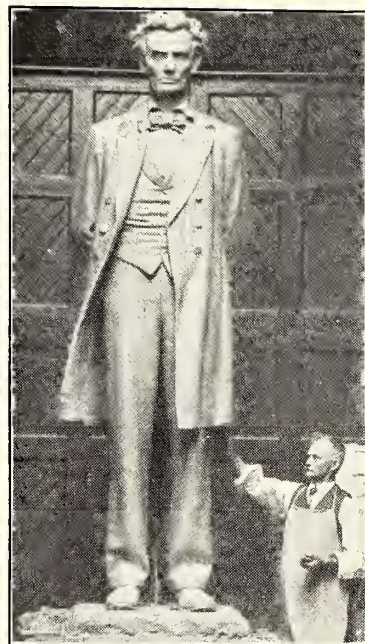
"Now I have won the place that he was playing for."

Freeport has been given the verdict of history as the place where Abraham Lincoln began the sagacious drive which placed him in the presidential chair. Proud of this singular distinction, President Roosevelt dedicated in 1903, a marker on the spot, where Lincoln asked his momentous question. At frequent intervals the history of the event has been recounted in celebrations.

But on August 27 of this year will come the culminating tribute. On that date Abraham Lincoln in bronze will come back to his people. It will

be the face of the Lincoln that the people knew, who sought him for wisdom and guidance through the years that Illinois nurtured this genius.

Freeport's Lincoln in bronze, near the entrance to Taylor Park, will be the plain, humble, courageous citizen of Illinois, who has a place in history and literature greater than that accorded to Napoleon.



This photo shows the Sculptor at work in his studio on the clay model of the Freeport Lincoln Statue

In 1929, the 71st anniversary of this debate Hon. W. J. Rawleigh presented a statue of Lincoln to the city. It is the work of Leonard Cuccinelle and is called "Lincoln, the Debater". It stands in Taylor Park.
Lincoln Questionnaire

Name of town Freeport County Stephenson State Illinois

Date or dates when Lincoln spoke there Aug. 27, 1858

Has a marker or monument ever been erected to commemorate his address? Yes
A boulder marks the spot where the debate took place

If so, when was it dedicated? 1903 by Pres. Theodore Roosevelt

Is any literature referring to it, or a photograph of it available?

Yes

Any further information such as donor, inscription on tablet, or other data of interest would be appreciated. "Within this block was held the second joint debate in the senatorial contest between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas August 27, 1858. Erected by the Freeport Woman's Club 1902. Dedicated by President Roosevelt June 3, 1903."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN CHRONOLOGY

Bulletin of the Lincoln Historical Research Foundation

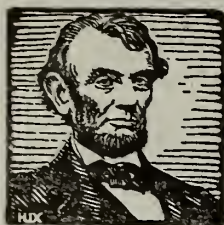
Louis A. Warren

- 1809 February 12. Born in Hardin County, now LaRue County, Kentucky.
- 1811 Family moved to Knob Creek farm.
- 1812 A brother, Thomas, born but died in infancy.
- 1815 Attended first school taught by Zachariah Riney.
- 1816 Attended school taught by Caleb Hazel.
- 1816 November. Family moved to Perry County, now Spencer County, Indiana.
- 1817 January. Shot a turkey with his father's gun.
- 1818 October 5. Mother died of milk-sickness.
- 1819 December 2. Father married Sarah Johnston, a widow with three children.
- 1820 Attended school taught by Andrew Crawford.
- 1821 January 9. A step-sister, Elizabeth Johnston, married Dennis Hanks.
- 1822 Attended school taught by Sweeney.
- 1823 Parents joined Pigeon Creek Baptist Church.
- 1824 Attended school taught by Azel W. Dorsey.
- 1825 Worked at Taylor's Ferry, Anderson Creek.
- 1826 August 2. His sister, Sarah Lincoln, married Aaron Grigsby.
- 1826 September 14. A step-sister, Matilda Johnston, married Squire Hall.
- 1828 January 20. His sister, Sarah Grigsby, died.
- 1828 April. Made first flatboat trip to New Orleans.
- 1829 Served as clerk in country store.
- 1830 March 1. Lincoln, Hanks, and Hall families started for Illinois.
- 1831 March. Employed by Denton Offutt to build flatboat.
- 1831 April. Made 2d flatboat trip to New Orleans.
- 1831 July. Took up permanent residence in New Salem.
- 1831 August 1. Cast first vote and served as clerk of election.
- 1831 Engaged as clerk in Offutt's store.
- 1832 March 9. Announced candidate for Legislature.
- 1832 April-July. Served in Black Hawk War.
- 1832 August 6. Defeated for Legislature.
- 1832 Purchased partnership in grocery store.
- 1833 May 7. Appointed postmaster at New Salem.

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- 1834 January. Began work as a surveyor.
1834 Summer. Decided to study law.
1834 August. Elected to Illinois Legislature.
1835 August 25. Ann Rutledge died.
1836 August. Re-elected to Legislature.
1836 Fall. Courted Mary Owens.
1836 September 9. Licensed to practice law.
1837 March 3. Protested against pro-slavery action in Legislature.
1837 March 15. Removed to Springfield, Illinois.
1837 April 12. Became law partner of Stuart.
1838 August. Re-elected to Legislature.
1839 First met Mary Todd.
1840 August. Re-elected to Legislature.
1840 Campaigned, as an elector, for Harrison.
1841 January. On verge of mental collapse.
1841 May 14. Entered law partnership with Logan.
1842 September 22. Prepared to meet Shields in a duel.
1842 November 4. Married Mary Todd.
1843 August 1. His first son, Robert Lincoln, born.
1844 Campaigned, as an elector for Clay.
1844 Formed law partnership with Herndon.
1846 March 10. Second son, Edward Baker, born.
1846 August. Elected representative in Congress.
1847 December 22. Introduced "Spot Resolutions" in Congress.
1848 September 12. Made first address in New England at Worcester.
1849 January 16. Presented bill to abolish slavery in District of Columbia.
1849 May 22. A patent for lifting vessels over shoals was granted him.
1849 Declined governorship of Oregon.
1850 February 1. Son, Edward Baker Lincoln, died.
1850 December 21. Third son, William Wallace, born.
1851 January 17. His father died in Coles County.
1853 A fourth son, Thomas Lincoln, born.
1854 October 4. Delivered the "Anti-Nebraska" speech at Springfield.
1854 October 16. Answered Douglas at Peoria.
1855 Won law suit for Illinois Central Railroad.
1855 Engaged in McCormick reaper case.
1856 February 22. Addressed convention of editors at Decatur.
1856 May 29. Delivered famous "Lost Speech" at Bloomington.
1856 June 17. Received 110 votes as candidate for vice-president at Republican Nat'l. Convention.
1857 June 26. Delivered the "Dred Scott" speech at Springfield.
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- 1858 May 7. Won Armstrong murder case.
1858 June 16. Delivered the "House-divided-against-itself" speech at Springfield.
1858 August 21. Debated with Douglas at Ottawa.
1858 August 27. Debated with Douglas at Freeport.
1858 September 15. Debated with Douglas at Jonesboro.
1858 September 18. Debated with Douglas at Charleston.
1858 October 7. Debated with Douglas at Galesburg.
1858 October 13. Debated with Douglas at Quincy.
1858 October 15. Debated with Douglas at Alton.
1858 November. Defeated as a Candidate for Senate.
1860 February 27. Delivered address at Cooper Union.
1860 May 9. Selected as candidate for presidency by Illinois Republican Convention.
1860 May 18. Nominated by the National Republican Convention as candidate for presidency.
1860 November 6. Elected president.
1861 February 11. Bade farewell to Springfield neighbors.
1861 February 22. Spoke in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.
1861 February 27. Arrived in Washington, D. C.
1861 March 4. Inaugurated president.
1861 April 15. Called extra session of Congress.
1861 May 10. Proclaimed martial law.
1862 February 12. His son, William Wallace, died.
1862 August 19. Replied to the Greeley editorial.
1862 September 22. Issued the Emancipation Proclamation.
1862 October 1. Visited Antietam.
1863 July 15. Proclaimed first, national Thanksgiving Day.
1863 November 19. "Gettysburg Address."
1864 February 29. Named Grant lieutenant-general.
1864 June 8. Nominated for president 2d term.
1864 July 18. Conferred with Greeley and Confederate commission.
1864 November 8. Elected for second time, president of the United States.
1864 November 21. Wrote the famous letter to Mrs. Bixby.
1865 March 22. Visited Grant's army.
1865 April 4. Made trip to Richmond.
1865 April 11. Delivered last, public address.
1865 April 14. Shot by assassin in Ford's Theatre.
1865 April 15. Died at 7:22 a. m.
1865 May 4. Buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield.
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The Bronze Face of Lincoln

By Charles R. Van Hise

Late President of the University
of Wisconsin

IT CANNOT be doubted that the bronze face of Abraham Lincoln will modify the spiritual faces * * * who are to view daily the sad, calm, sagacious, determined, and rugged face of our great President of the Civil War. What this Lincoln statue will do in the way of developing nobility of character and sustained courage to carry forward the fight for the advancement of the people of this country, no one may foretell; but that it will be perpetually one of the great and high educational forces * * * no man may doubt. From it, during the centuries to come, many hundreds of thousands * * * will gain at least a reflection of the spirit of service to their country that animated Abraham Lincoln. They will persist to the end in the great fight for right and equal justice to all, even as did this man of sorrow. This spirit will pass in some measure to the millions with whom they come in contact, and gradually the widening influence for good of the Lincoln statue will extend throughout the world.

